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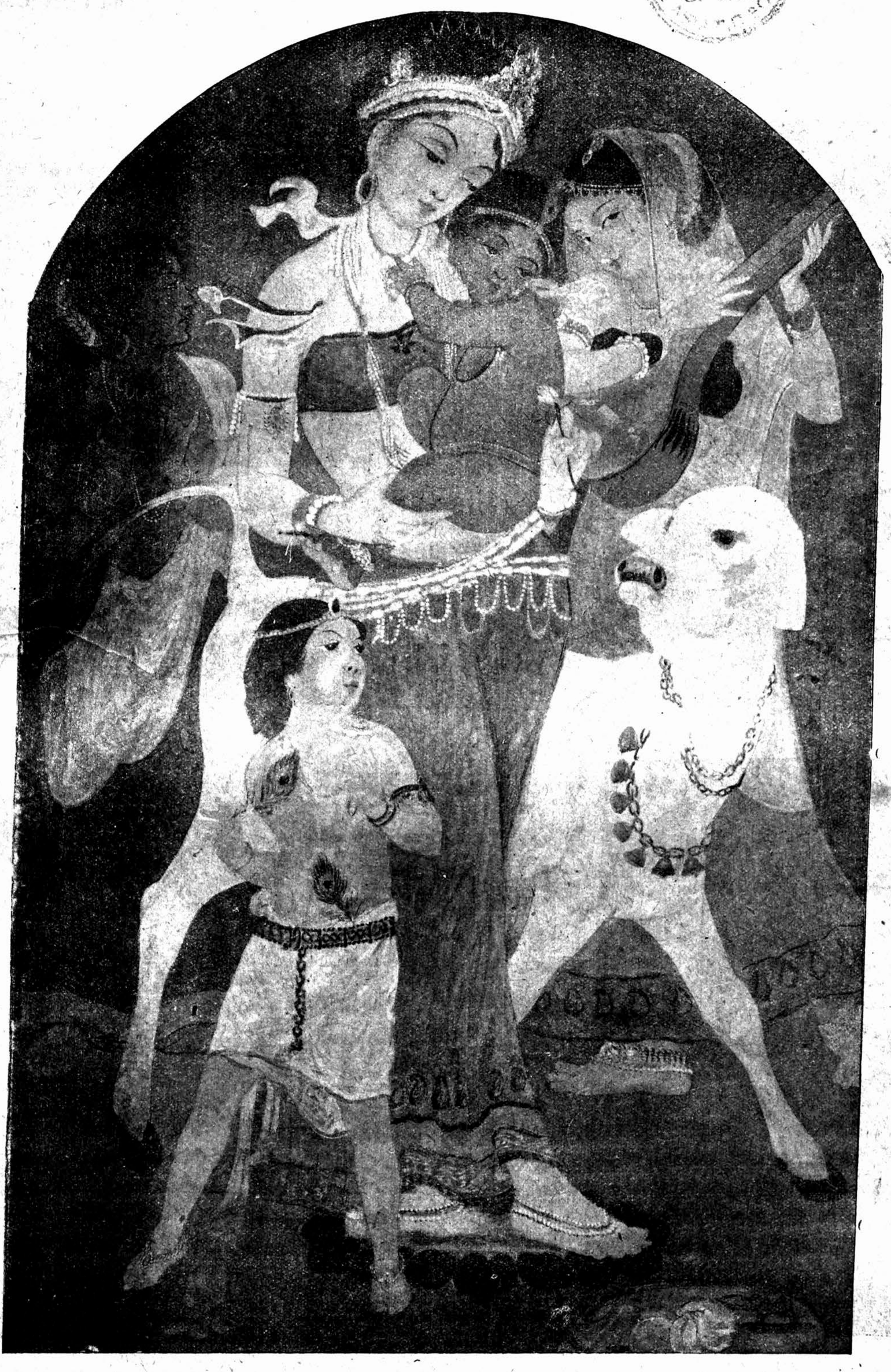
ROYAL ... OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ... SOCIETY

MADONNA



PLEASE SEE THAT THE SEAL IS INTACT BEFORE BUYING

—A. A. Bhonsale.

Indian soldiers in England riding back in a farm cart to their camp.

Three members of the newly formed "Amazons Defence Corps" of London.

A. R. P. FOR THE TODDLERS.

The Mothercraft Training Society, of London, takes in babies from two weeks to two years and also trains girls as nursery nurses and welfare workers. These girls and their charges, who have now been evacuated to Suffolk, are seen entering the air raid shelter during practice in the ground.

LEFT:—War-time Art and Invention are represented in a recent exhibition at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London. Photo shows "Anger", a theatrical mask by Audrey Healey.
RIGHT:—Pile of aluminium pots, pans, artificial limbs, etc., donated by British public in response to appeal of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 15, 1940

The Threatened Famine In Europe

A Decisive Winter

By

WALTER TSCHUPPIK

COMING famine is casting its shadow over Europe. Of its causes much has been written. They are, to name only a few, the bad harvest of 1940, the damage to potato crops by a wide-spread visitation of the colorado beetle, the havoc done to fields in war-stricken areas, the increase of transport difficulties and the cutting off of imported cattle-foods as a result of the blockade.

In Denmark a grave economic crisis prevails and in consequence of fodder shortage, pigs and poultry are being slaughtered on a huge scale. Dutch agriculture is faced with the same necessity.

Our diagram shows that, even in normal years, Europe (without Russia) was never self-sufficient as regards food supplies. Taking the figures for 1938, potatoes alone were grown in sufficient quantities to cover all requirements. The total crop was 147.3 million tons. As regards cereals, the wheat harvest amounted to 48 million tons, necessitating an import of 4 million tons. The figures for other cereals were:

	Total crop. mill. tons.	Amount imported. mill. tons.
Rye	24.8	0.6
Oats	24.5	0.5
Maize	18.7	4.6
Barley	15.8	0.8

The rice crop failed to meet requirements. Europe grew 1.1 million tons, while she imported 1.2 millions, and 0.1 million tons of beans came from overseas to supplement the 0.9 millions grown in Europe in 1938. It will be noted, however, that the deficiencies in years of normal harvests were not very serious.

It is estimated that the cereal yield in 1940 will be at least 20 per cent. below that of 1938. The potato crop will also be smaller, for alarming reports are coming from all countries, even from Switzerland, about the ravages of the dreaded Colorado beetle. In spite of all measures taken against this pest, serious damage has already been done.

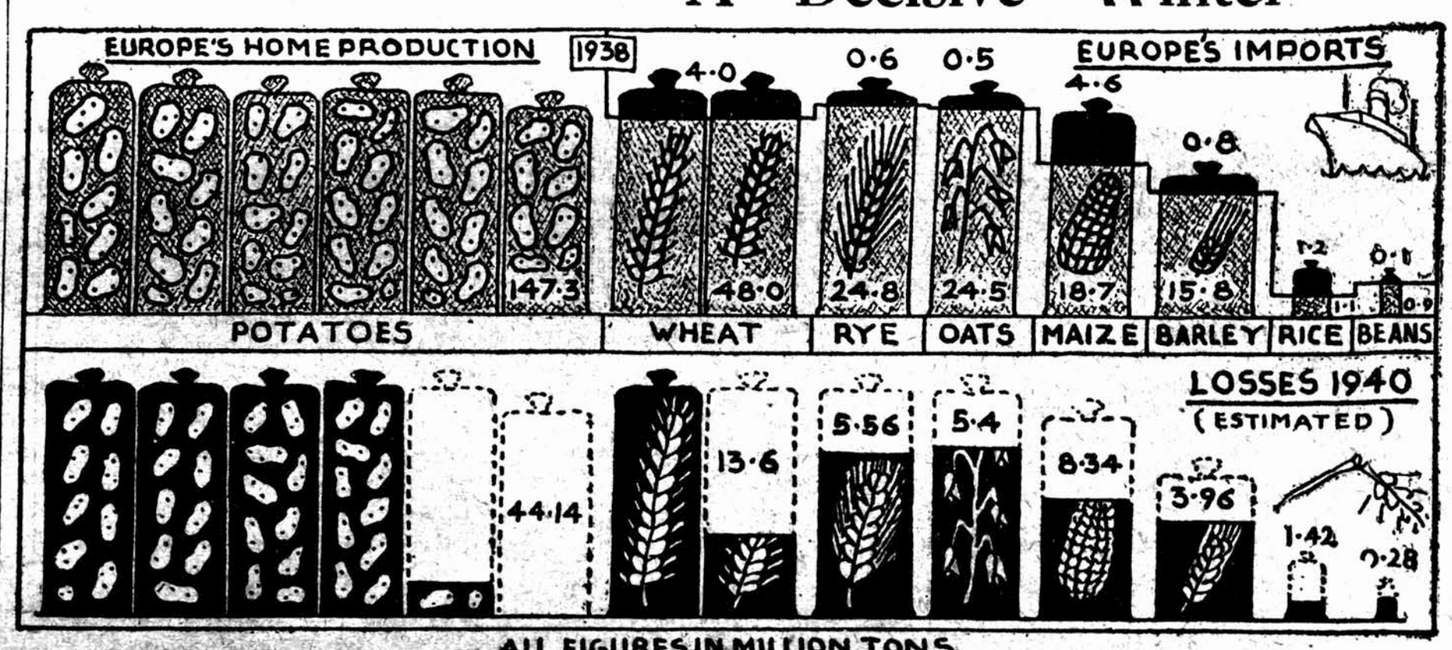
The lower column in our diagram shows the results of a bad harvest for the food supply of the continent.

During next winter, or at latest by the spring of 1941, the deficiencies will be as follows:

	Million tons.
Potatoes	44.14
Wheat	13.60
Rye	5.56
Oats	5.4
Maize	8.34
Barley	3.96
Rice	1.42
Beans	0.28

Food Situation In Different Countries

Our second picture—a map of Europe—illustrates in simple symbols the food situation in the different countries, beginning wih the Spanish peninsula. Spain is still suffering from the effects of the civil war. Many Spanish villages still have no meat or bread French agriculture must have suffered loss; wide areas have been laid waste. The German Government will certainly attempt to denude France of all surplus food. It must be remembered, however, that although France was a rich country and lived well, she was not an exporter of foodstuffs, apart from wine and oil. The French peasants will probably do everything possible to conceal their harvest and thus help to prevent famine from spreading to France.



Holland and Belgium are already feeling the pinch. All surplus stocks have been sent to Germany; Holland, especially, is short of reserves of cattle food.

The plight of Denmark and Norway will very shortly be tragic.

The fertile districts of Southern Germany, in the Moravian and Bohemian Protectorate and in Slovakia have suffered very seriously from the hard winter and spring floods, more particularly in the Danube area.

The harvest in Hungary, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria is estimated at 20 per cent. below the average, while Rumania has now become a war zone. In all these last-mentioned countries cultivation has in recent months been greatly hampered by the calling of hundreds of thousands of men to the colours.

Finally, it should be noted that by the Russian occupation of Bessarabia Germany loses one of the richest wheat-growing areas. She had reckoned upon gathering for herself the whole large crop of soya beans. Far-reaching agreements had been concluded with Rumania. German hopes of making up for some of her shortage of fats by means of soya beans from Bessarabia are now destroyed.

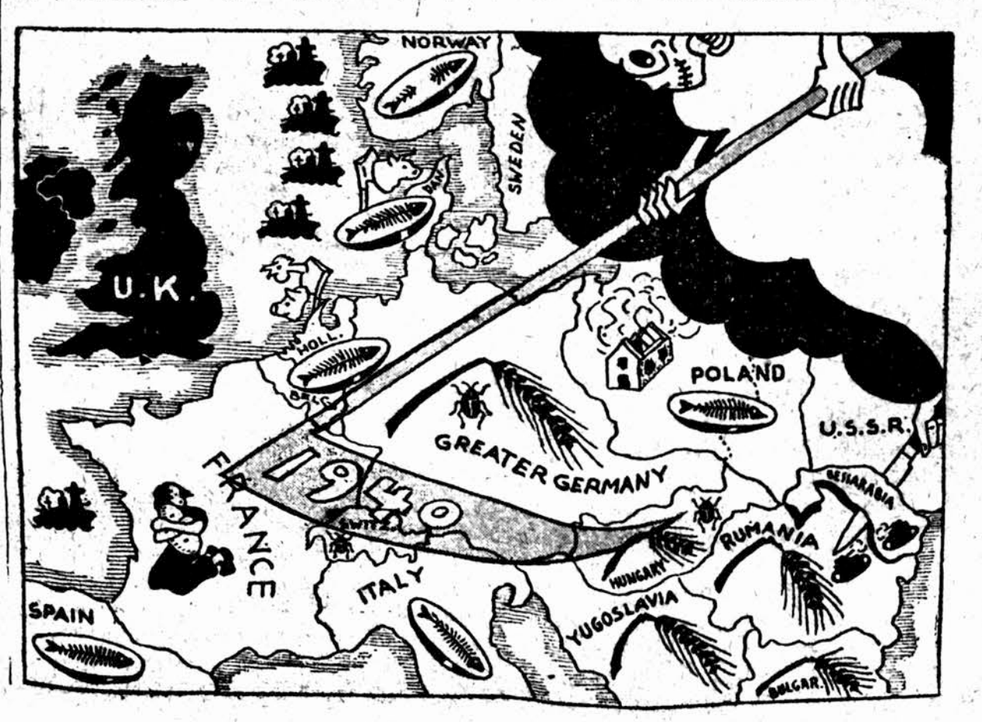
Poland's Plight

But the worst fate of all is Poland's. The part of the country under German rule is, as regards its agriculture, utterly disorganised. Peasants in tens and hundreds of thousands have left their farms or have been forcibly removed. There is a scarcity of agricultural machinery, horses and seed. Food is already scarce in Poland and the first symptoms of famine have appeared—hungry peasants are flocking into the towns.

Lastly, we come to Germany's ally, Italy. Only a small proportion of Italian soil is cultivable, and Italy has always depended upon her imports. It is not known what war stocks Mussolini has accumulated, but Italy's foreign currency situation should have prevented any very large storage.

The nations subjugated by Germany—Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Danes, Norwegians, Belgians, Dutch and French—are in danger of becoming the innocent victims of famine. Switzerland, too is in a very precarious position.

As the situation grows worse, the German Government will no doubt apply extreme pressure upon all these countries in order to extort from them all possible supplies of cereals, meat and fats. It may be hoped, however, that the peasants of those countries will know how to organise resistance to such exploitation. The sooner they realise that Germany will try to escape from famine at the cost of the subjugated countries, the more effectively will they be able to save themselves from becoming involved in a catastrophe which no miracle can now avert. It is, of course, part of Germany's propaganda to make out that the British blockade is responsible for the shortage of food in the conquered countries. But it is well known that Hitler's rearmament programme during the last seven years is responsible for the threatened famine in Europe.



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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"The Light That Failed"

By Rudyard Kipling

NOW and then when I finish a book the sorrow engendered makes me resentful of the power of the author. "No person has the right to do that to another," I think. But such a book is immoral; it burns into your consciousness and leaves a sympathy with mankind that lives forever. Such a book is "The Light That Failed."

In a coastal town of England a little orphan boy and orphan girl boarded with Mrs. Jennett, a hard woman that lived on the children in her care. Dick and Maisie had long since learned the meaning of Moses' dictum, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." The two orphaned children had grown used to loneliness, to grief, and to looking out for themselves.

One afternoon they played together by the sea. Maisie casually told Dick that she was leaving soon to go to school in France. Dick was overwhelmed at the prospect of life without Maisie; in his overflow of emotion, he told her that he loved her, sealing his boyish outburst with a bashful kiss. Each of them felt sustained by sympathetic love to meet Mrs. Jennett's chiding and blows.

The story steps forward ten years. Dick is now returning to England after a long period with the army in the Soudan. Dick has been cartoonist for English newspapers through which he has become nationally famous. His friend Torpenhow has won a place in Dick's heart next to that held all the years by Maisie. Torpie nursed Dick for weeks after an Arab cut his head open with a sword.

In England Dick's life-like sketches of soldiers, horses, Arabs, camels and deserts, fighting and bloodshed, have been displayed and thus brought renown to the young artist. Dick Heldar, formerly a lonely orphan, now walks around London a famous man.

The living quarters of the two young men are open to foreign correspondents and to other artists. Dick and Torpie often walk up and down in their living room, talking things out.

But the peaceful time of work and accomplishment is interrupted when Dick meets Maisie. Through their ten years' separation, she has been in his heart; through the same ten years, nothing has been in Maisie's heart except the desire for fame. Jealousy goads her when she sees Dick's pictures displayed; for criticism of her paintings she invites Dick over on Sunday afternoons.

A strange situation arises during the months that follow. Maisie cares only for Dick's ability to help her improve her work; Dick considers her pictures hopeless but he loves her to adoration. The peculiar triangle is completed by Maisie's room mate, a red-headed artist of talent, who loves Dick as much as loves Maisie. Sitting there each Sunday afternoon, Maisie studies her pictures; Dick studies Maisie to see what his prospects are; and the red-haired girl studies Dick wondering why he is so blind. One day she sketched him, the adoration of a little dog for his mistress written on his face as he looks at Maisie. When Dick saw the picture he turned crimson, and the girl threw the picture into the fire without letting Maisie see it.

When Dick could stand it no longer, he took Maisie on a day's outing, back to the town where they lived when they were children. Even that did not touch her; very soon she returned to France to study.

Dick was demoralized. Torpenhow felt that only a woman could wreck such havoc. He tried to learn the cause of Dick's prolonged idleness but failed. Dick began to hate life. Maisie had said that she would paint a woman's head, to be call Melancholia. He know that she could not do it but that he could. He would do it! He would convince her that she must cease trying for fame and marry him.

In that frame of mind he went home, where he found a girl of the streets asleep on the sofa. "She fell at the doorsteps," explained Torpie. "She's starved," he went on, saying that it was terrible to see her eat.

When the girl awoke, Dick saw that the model for his Melancholia was at hand. This girl had probed the depths of sorrow. She came every day and sat for him while he flew along with his picture. Soon he knew that this would be his masterpiece.

But confusion came upon the auspicious situation. The model fell in love with Torpie, and Dick, knowing that only heartbreak could result from this proximity, sent Torpie away for two months. The girl hated Dick for interfering, adding fury to her emotions as she modelled. The second confusion that occurred was the appearance of stars and cart wheels before Dick's eyes; at times he could scarcely see. When he found it difficult to work he sought the doctor's advice.

Dick hardly survived that day. The Arab's sword had severed the optic nerve which was now dying. Very soon he would be blind.

The Melancholia must be finished. Driving himself with whiskey, Dick rushed along with the painting. When Torpie returned he found Dick entirely drunk, almost demented, at the end of his work on his picture. Two crises occurred to Dick almost at the same instant. He went blind and the girl destroyed his painting in revenge for his taking Torpie away from her.

Days of delirium followed in which Dick raved in impassioned words, telling Torpie at his side all the hidden story of his love for Maisie. When delirium ended, Dick began the life of the newly blind, hating himself and life.

But War was coming again. Torpie and his newspaper friends talked by the hour of maps, passports, and new contracts. They could not leave Dick alone, so Torpie went to the French art school and found Maisie

When Maisie looked at Dick, her first words were. "But it isn't my fault, Dick. I can't! I can't do it!" She fled without telling him goodbye.

Believing that Dick would now marry, Torpie went with the army. Left alone Dick sank into a life that was increasingly bitter. The landlord helped him take a walk now and then. One day they met the model who told him how she had smeared his picture with turpentine. Somehow that knife wound cut all the threads of his life. Dick would seek Torpie. Surely he would be killed and freed from this hateful life.

Leaving the considerable wealth from his paintings to Maisie, he went by boat and camel back to the English army base in the desert. As he found Torpie, he also found peace. Just as Dick dashed into the Camp the Arabs attacked. A bullet went through Dick's head. Torpie sat there beside the camel, holding Dick's head in his arms.

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PHASES OF AUTHOR'S LIFE PORTRAYED IN "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

Several phases of "The Light That Failed" are comparable with facts from the life of Kipling. He was sent to England as a little boy to board with a woman who took the children of English people stationed on duty in India. This woman was cruel in the extreme. She punished and cowed the little Rudyard until he shrank in terror from adults. A friend commissioned by his parents to visit the boy and his sister, found him locked in his room where he had been kept for days, almost blind.

Scenes, incidents, and the conversations of the War Correspondents of this story are remindful of the life of Kipling and of his picture of English Tommies in "Barrack Room Ballads."

In this day of extreme realism it is difficult to remember that Kipling once shocked the English drawing rooms.

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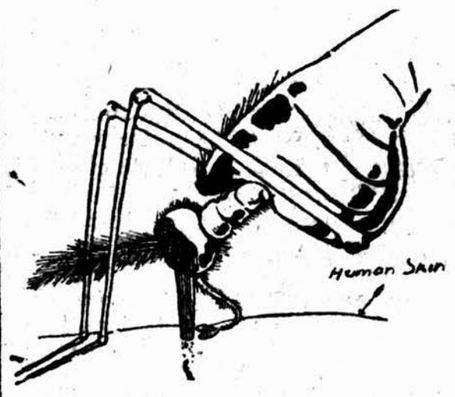
HOW THE MOSQUITO SUCKS HUMAN BLOOD

Do you know how the mosquito sucks human or animal blood? It has a sharp biting mouth which is made up of seven parts. These are so delicate that you can see them only through the microscope. The first two are just like a pair of curved 'saws' by means of which it introduces its bite into the human skin. Next comes its pair of minute straight 'saws.' It injects these into the deeper layers of the skin, rupturing the minute blood vessels through which blood starts spurting. The fifth part is just like a syringe which injects the saliva of the mosquito into the issuing blood preventing clotting. The sixth part is just like the needle of an injection syringe. This enters the wound quickly and slowly begins to pump up blood which gradually swells the abdomen of the mosquito, giving it a dark reddish appearance. A mosquito can thoroughly digest a full meal of blood in about 26 hours. The seventh part remains outside bent like a bow and acts as a spring and helps the agile mosquito to take wing quickly when alarmed in the course of blood-sucking.



The mosquito and its bite into the human skin.

STAGES IN LIFE-HISTORY OF MOSQUITO

The life-history of a mosquito consists of four stages and begins generally on the onset of monsoon. When the mother-mosquito has united with its mate it visits sheets of stagnant water and discharges her fertilized eggs there. This is the first stage. Within two days the eggs develop into tiny wormlike shapes and begin to show signs of life. They turn on their backs and swim on the water surface in this position, swallowing very minute particles of scum that they find in plenty. They breathe through an opening in their tail which frequently keeps peeping out of the water in order to draw air. These larvae, as they are called, are made up of nine joints which we cannot see with our naked eyes. They can be seen only through the microscope. In the enlarged picture we can see the tail of a larva with its paired plates. These are used in swimming and steering and balancing the body of the larva on water. This is the second stage. The third stage is arrived at within a fortnight. During this period the larvae cast off their skin several times and finally emerge with a globular body. Their tail though shorter becomes more pronounced and bent and they get a pair of different breathing organs situated at their sides. In this stage the mosquito floats on water partly immersed in it and partly in the air for about three days when it dies out fully developed. This is its fourth stage.—"Dehat," Patna.

LENINGRAD

"City Of White Nights": "Paris Of The North"

By CHATWOOD HALL

PETER THE GREAT, most progressive of all the Russian Czars, abandoning old Moscow and its set and then oriental ways and habits as capital of Russia, built himself a new capital city where the full-streamed Neva River falls into the Gulf of Finland. Some called the new capital "Peter's Paradise"; others called it the "Paris of the North," while still others called it the "Venice of the North" and the "City of White Nights." All four of these designations were appropriate: the town was, indeed, a paradise for Peter and his courtiers; it was comparable to Paris in beauty and as a piece of planned and adorned city construction; being built on 19 islands formed by the spreading arms of the Neva River, the city is interspersed by a series of 15 canals, and situated not far from the Arctic circle, during summer months darkness never comes.

A Comparatively Modern Town

As compared with other Russian cities such as Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod and many others, St. Petersburg, as the town was named in honour of Peter the Great (it is now called Leningrad), is a comparatively young town. The towns named above have looked down on many centuries of Russian history and life; St. Petersburg was only founded somewhat more than 200 years ago, after the Russian defeat of the Swedes and the fall of the Swedish fortress of Nyenschanz. Ten years later Peter the Great proclaimed St. Petersburg the Russian Metropolis and began intensive construction of his new "paradise." The Russian Senate was transferred thither from Moscow in 1714 and the ministries followed suit in 1716. Thus, St. Petersburg became in fact the new Russian capital. The French architect Jean LeBlond, was commissioned to plan and lay out the town. Toward the end of Peter's life the town already had a population of nearly 100,000 persons. Three official names have adorned the city: St. Petersburg, from 1914 to 1924, Petrograd, and since 1924, Leningrad, in honour of Lenin organizer and leader of the Russian revolution.

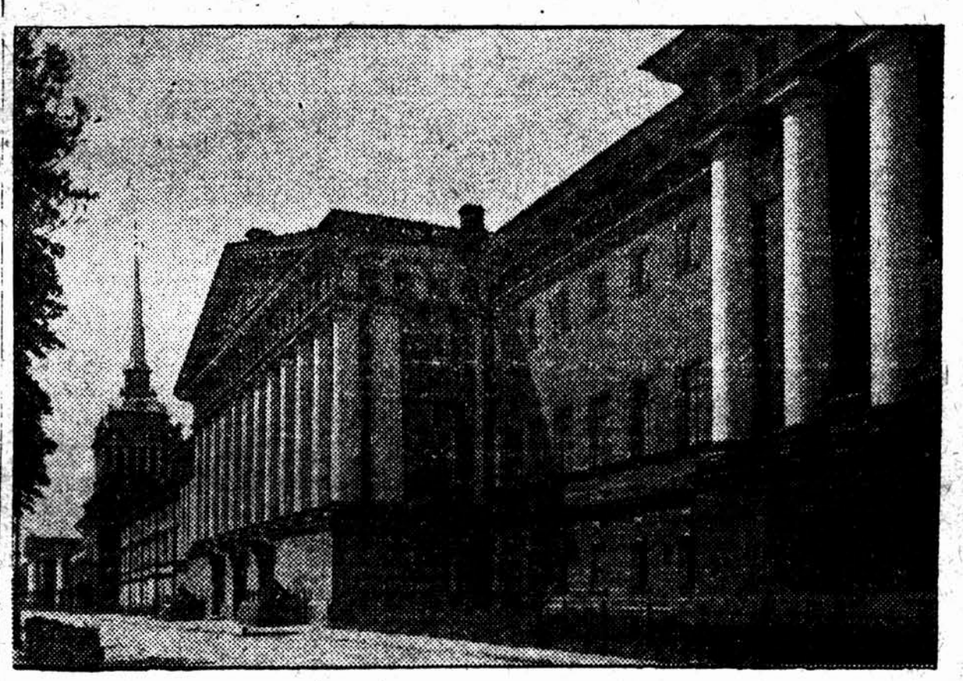
After Peter's death, enthusiasm for his "paradise" waned, and his successor on the Russian throne, Peter II, even thought of abundoning the city and again making Moscow the capital and metropolis. Only by issuing compulsory decrees was it possible for the Czar to prevent complete desertion of the town. When Catherine II became the Russian Czarina and ruler of Russia, she halted the city's further decline by granting various concessions and privileges to the commercial classes. Numerous factories and plants were built and the maintenance of good high-roads to Finland and Moscow and the nearby provinces halted the city's further decline.

Window On Europe

The disagreeable and severe weather, made further disagreeable by the then crude drainage, sanitation and domestic conveniences and facilities, added to the city's unpopularity. Snow covers the ground for 170 days of the year; malaria was prevalent; intermittent rain and snow falls from October to April; the Neva River is frozen over for between four and five months of the year; being a low-lying city, periodical inundations often ravaged the town. However, with the growth in medical and sanitary science, better flood protection facilities and improvement in other urban amenities, the town steadily began to prosper and grow in population and importance. It soon added to its many designations the title of being "a window through which Russia looks out on Europe."

Right down to 1917, Petrograd was a city of exquisite palaces and mansions. Nobles, courtiers, aristocrats, high Czarist official bureaucrats, etc., cluttered up the town and lived in the height of luxury and voluptuousness. The royal playground, Peterhof, situated in the suburbs of the city, was founded by Peter the Great in 1709. Its great palace, parks, fountains, gardens and other landscape masterpieces, vied in magnificence and luxury with Versailles. Peterhof, like St. Petersburg, was designed by the architect LeBlond, and the Grand Palace in its present form is the work of the Italian master, Rastrelli. Peterhof is now a favourite picnic and holiday spot for Leningrad's working citizenry.

The Kazan Cathedral, situated on the famous Nevski Prospect, is one of the most magnificent historical and architectural structures in Leningrad.



Admiralty Building in Leningrad, from which radiate like spokes from the hub of a wheel many of Leningrad's splendid and broad streets.

Famous Art Galleries

Perhaps, three of the best known buildings in present-day Leningrad are the former Czars' Winter Palace, the world-famous Hermitage Art Galleries, and the Fortress of Peter and Paul. The Winter Palace was the last stronghold of the Czar and the Kerensky Provisional Government, and was taken by storm by Bolshevik troops on November 7, 1917. The building is an immense pile, done in the Russian Baroque style, and has over a thousand rooms. The architect was the great master, Rastrelli.

The great Hermitage Art Galleries, together with the Winter Palace, are now known as the Palace of Arts. The public has free access now to the tremendous collection of works of art by the world's greatest masters which had been collected over a period of almost two centuries mainly for the delectation of the upper crust of society. Czarina Catherine II founded the Hermitage in 1764. Its precious collection contains the works of all the great west European masters such as Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyke, and of the Russian masters. Large collections of objects of art from Persia, Egypt, ancient Rome and Greece, Spain and Byzantium and elsewhere are included in the galleries' art treasures. More than one million visitors pass through the galleries annually, and on some days visitors number as high as 60,000 working persons of Leningrad. Foreign visitors, including visitors from India, invariably include the Hermitage on their itinerary.

"Russian Bastille"

Hoary and foreboding on the banks of the Neva stands the Fortress of Peter and Paul, sometimes called the "Russian Bastille". Many are the political prisoners which the Czarist regime had incarcerated in the dungeons of this ancient pile, which was built by Peter the Great as a border stronghold against the Swedes in 1703. Through the irony of fate, one of its first prisoners was Peter's son, the Czaritsa Alexis Romanov, incarcerated by order of Peter, and among the last prisoners was the last Romanov Czar, Nicholas II and his family.

A tremendous amount of attention is constantly being devoted to reconstruction; beautification and enlargement of this city of "white nights", which is the second largest cultural and industrial centre of Soviet Russia.

(Continued On Page 30)

Freckles

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Role Of Religion In 'New Order'

Priests And Caste Must Go: No Need For Middleman Between Man And His Maker

(BY GAGAN VIHARI MEHTA.)

ROMAIN ROLLAND has said that mankind waited generations for Christ and when He came, it crucified Him: and if He would come again, it would crucify Him again. This is depressing thought. But is it without a basis? Has the moral evolution of man after ages helped him to worship ideals of Truth and Goodness and Beauty to propound which the Great Ones of the world have lived and died? The sceptic, indeed, asks whether humanity is any better for the great teachers having been born and worked in their midst. It is well that if we feel these honest doubts, we confront them boldly and calmly on an occasion like this when we meet to observe the "Paryushan" and render homage to the great Mahavira, the last of the Tirthankaras, who propounded a religion whose core is "ratnatraya," the three jewels of right belief, right knowledge, right conduct.

Religion, said Mathew Arnold, is morality touched by emotion. What we call "Dharma" is perhaps a more inclusive and expressive term. Man, after all, has a deep need to believe. He lacks the courage to suffer pain and endure evil and face death and that unknown beyond death. He wants to have a certain home-feeling in this vast universe, to establish some sort of harmonious relationship with mysterious Nature. The human mind, like a creeping plant, needs a support to which it can cling and upon which it may grow and, finding it, embrace it with intensity. In all ages and in all countries, this need has been satisfied and this support afforded by religion. And the story of the renunciation and sacrifice and enlightenment of the founders of the great religions of the world forms a moving chapter in the melancholy history of mankind. Reason as we may, it is the personal example that calls and inspires us through the ages —of a Buddha, a Christ, a Mohamed, a Mahavir. It is not without reason that Aristotle in his "Ethics" makes a truly virtuous man a guide to virtue and the final arbiter of the criteria of virtue. When all the dialectics are exhausted we have to fall back on the wise, old adage that the path travelled by the truly high-minded is the right one. In a democratic age, the cult of hero-worship may seem discordant with the spirit of the times; but the hero, lofty and gentle, is indispensable even where the springs of power are with the common people. Here is no "Fuehrer-prinzep"—the "Leader-principle" which confounds the urge of the soul with base power-politics and builds a creed on the sordid foundations of race and violence and hatred. The prophets "have cast away the world to save the world", they have conquered it all the more because they renounced the ownership of a blade of grass in it. But let there be no mistake about it. It is the spiritual vacuum in the West, the deep-seated moral ennui of Europe and America that have enabled fantastic creeds to grow and prevail and gain mastery over men's minds. Let us not underrate the religious "motif"—with its worship and symbols and rituals—in modern Totalitarian creeds. And history has repeatedly shown that a personality may be a force as powerful in its effects as tenets and principles. One supreme act of self-sacrifice, of love and beneficence of the master stimulates the best elements of human nature more effectively than all the sermons and ceremonials of his disciples. For, it is the strength as well as the weakness of a spiritual movement that it requires not merely a faith in its principles but a great soul to interpret and vitalise it.

Bane Of Rituals And Bans

But religion as it confronts us in lige is not merely a yearning of the indivdual soul, a spiritual outlook, a profound way of life. It is a social phenomenon as well: it tends to have an institutional side with its organisation and creed, its sets of rules and exclusions, its rituals and votaries.

The organisational side of religion has, indeed, played a vital and decisive role in social history. Religion as an institution has created authority with its professional priesthood and established vested interests with property and endowments in temples, churches and mosques, its laws and codes, its systems of rewards and punishments. In all climes, organised priesthood whether as a powerful caste or hierarchy or church, has challenged the secular authority of the monarch and has manipulated and controlled political power. Who does not know of the conflicts between the "Kshatriyas" and the "Brahmans", between the Prince and the priest in ancient India or Egypt or between the Church and the State in medieval Europe? The domination of the priest has, in fact, been a potent cause of successive movements of religious reforms. Buddha sought to purify priest-ridden Hinduism at Luther organised the revolt against the ecclesiastical domination of Rome. Is it without some significance that Mahavira, the apostle of Ahimsa, was born in a Kshatriya family of a ruling prince? And so was

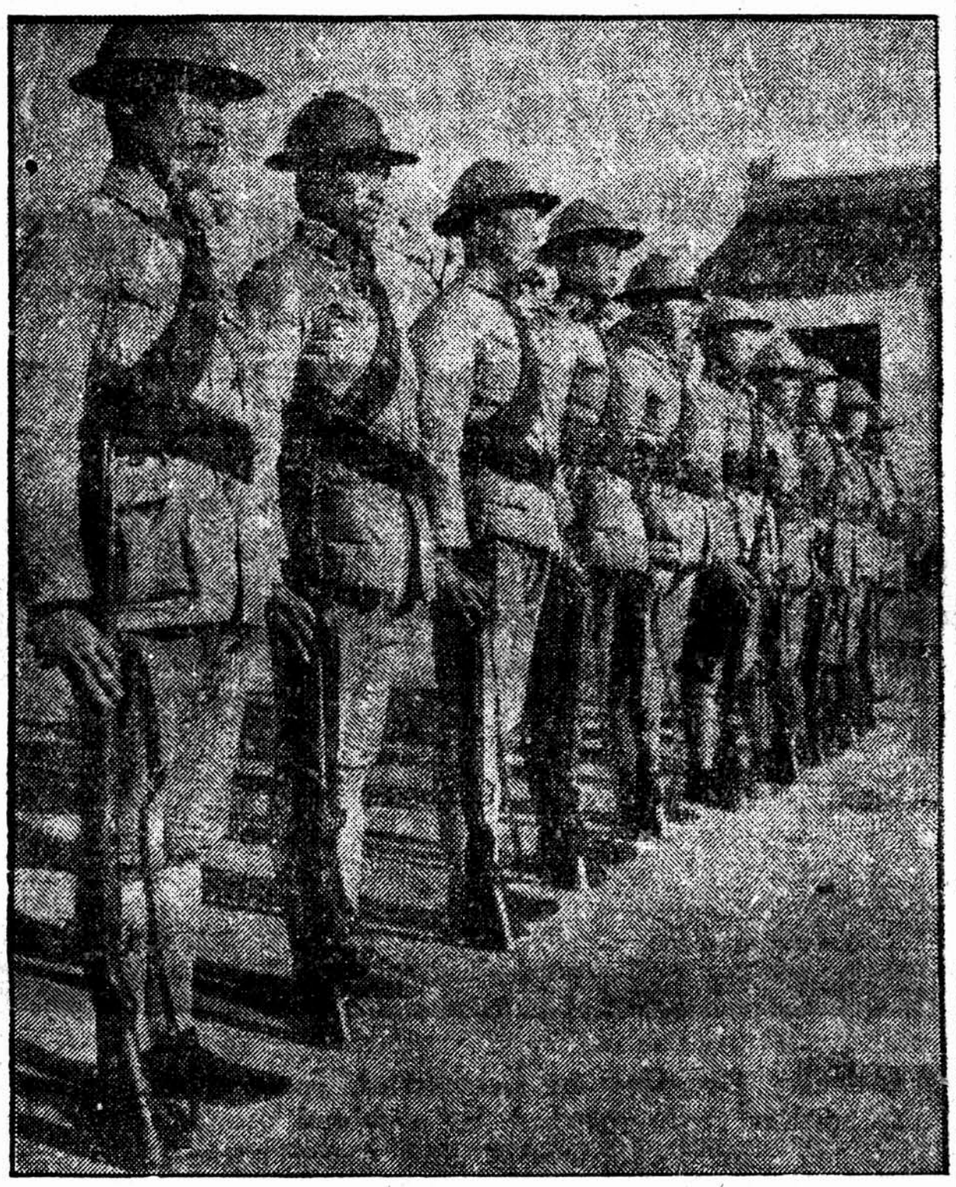
(Continued on Page 28)

Women In The War

The war of national emancipation has contributed to the development and extension of the women's movement in China. Women's organisations function in all the provinces and large cities. Some forty women's organisations function in Chungking.

Five per cent of the members of the Chinese National Political Council are women. Women take an active part in the emancipatory struggle of the Chinese people. In February last year, a women's battalion was organised in Chekiang province which together with the partisans deliver heavy blows on the Japanese.

CHINESE WARPHAN! One can readily sympathise with the little chap having his first meal after travelling many miles to protection and safety.



No longer is the woman in China considered the lowly person. She takes a prominent part in every phase of China's struggle. Five of these Chinese soldiers are women! They drill and fight beside the men, enduring with them the gruesome perils and hardships of the front.

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, in an article entitled "I Have Returned from the front," writes: "During one year alone, women's brigades in 86 districts have given military and organisational instruction to 11,000 women and about 16,000 men. The women rendered assistance to 37,000 people, rescued 58,000 war orphans and taught 12,000 soldiers to read and write. In Hunan province women rendered aid to 20,000 wounded."

Women carry on extensive propaganda activity among the population. In the Iyan district of Honan province, a propaganda detachment of 130 elderly women, 40 to 85 years of age, has been formed. Within a brief period it has gained popularity throughout China.

Women take an active part in all the important political campaigns. The Association of the Friends of the Wounded, established in Chungking, has attracted 110,000 members in one month. Its branches function in 45 cities. The Association has trained and sent to the front 500 nurses, collected six million dollars in money, sent 500,000 dollars worth of medicines, four million winter and summer coats, two and a half million pairs of shoes, etc., to the front lines.

Most of the educational work in the villages is conducted by women. Numerous courses for

(Continued On Page 29)

Mausoleum of Tippu Sultan, Seringapatam.

SERINGAPATAM

THE LAIR OF THE TIGER OF MYSORE

By N. N.

ON May 5th, 1799, Tippu Sultan was laid to rest in the mausoleum which he had erected for his father Haidar Ali, and his mother Fakhurn-Nissa. The mausoleum had attracted first Lord Dalhousie and, later, Lord Curzon. The former laid down an order for its good preservation. Even to this day one can find the order hung in the Dariya Dowlat Palace of Tippu Sultan. Lord Curzon brought the tomb under the Reservation of Ancient Monuments Act.

The approach to the mausoleum betwixt cypress trees and palms is most impressive. The black polished surpentine columns that support the varandah, the rosewood doors inlaid with ivory, the sombre lattices that permit a subdued half-light to penetrate into the interior, make an ideal framework for the three noble tombs that lie there covered with sumptuous palls. A tablet over Tippu Sultan's grave bears an inscription to the effect that

"THE LIGHT OF ISLAM AND THE FAITH LEFT THIS WORLD: TIPPU BECAME A MARTYR FOR THE FAITH OF MUHAMMAD: THE SWORD WAS LOST: THE SON OF HAIDAR WAS A GREAT MARTYR."

The Government of Mysore have been respecting the instructions given in the "Minute" of Lord Dalhousie for its good maintenance, providing for all the prescribed religious ministrations for the souls of the dead warriors. The place is one of pathetic interest, particularly for those who have studied the tragedy of Tippu Sultan's life.

The following is the text of the Minute by Lord Dalhousie:—

"My journey through the Mysore Territories has afforded me an opportunity of visiting this memorable fortress, the scene of events most glorious to the British name, and of happy augury for the people of Mysore.

"There are objects within the Island which are well worthy of the protection of the Supreme Government, and which call for its respectful care.

"The first of these objects is the Tomb, in which rest the remains of Haider Ali Khan and of Tippu Sultan.

"The structure is well preserved so far as the means of its guardians will permit; its interior and the gardens by which it is surrounded are well kept and is under the immediate charge of one of Tippu Sultan's family. But it already feels the pressure of the hand of time. The endowments are insufficient for maintaining it in complete repair, and some portions of it, more specially the inlaid doors, have already become dilapidated.

The Tomb itself is an imposing structure and an interesting specimen of the style of art, which marked the days and the dynasties that are past. The Court of the Directors have most cheerfully and liberally given their sanction to the general expenditure, which I propose to make for the purpose of preserving such works of art for the instruction and gratification of the generations that shall come after. In this particular instance I feel certain that I correctly interpret the sentiments of the Honourable Court when recording my belief that it would be their special desire to manifest an enduring respect for the last resting place of brave and fallen enemies.

"I shall, therefore, request the Commissioner to take measures for replacing the worn-out inlaid doors of the tomb and for expending such sums upon it from time to time as may be required for its proper repair whenever funds of the endowments may be inadequate to meet such expense.

"By these means I trust that the Tomb with all its memories and associations may long be preserved for the contemplation and the reverence of generations to come."

Graves of Haider Ali and Tippu.

MULTUM IN PARVO

The weight of the earth has been estimated at 6,487,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, not including the atmosphere, whose weight has been estimated at more than 4,900,000,000,000,000 tons.

—World Youth, Boston, Mass.

* * * *

A person weighing 150 pounds would have in his or her body some seventeen elements, as follows: a trace or more of zinc, silicon, fluorine, iodine; a tenth of a pound of sodium, magnesium, manganese, iron; a little more than a tenth of a pound of chlorine; two-tenths of a pound of sulphur; six-tenths of a pound of potassium; one and a half pounds of phosphorus; three pounds of nitrogen; likewise of calcium; fourteen and a half pounds of hydrogen; twenty-one pounds of carbon and 105 pounds of oxygen.

—Successful Living, New York.

* * * *

In one hour 4,600 human beings on earth die, and 5,400 are born;

198,000 crimes are committed, but only 117,000 come before a judge;

54 million pounds of potatoes, 21 million pounds of vegetables and salads, 6.6 million pounds of meat, the same quantity of fish, 3 million eggs, and about 30 million loaves of bread are eaten;

10,000 tons of sugar are used;

180 tons of tobacco, 130,000 tons of coal, 160,000 barrels of petroleum, of which one-third becomes petrol, are produced or worked up;

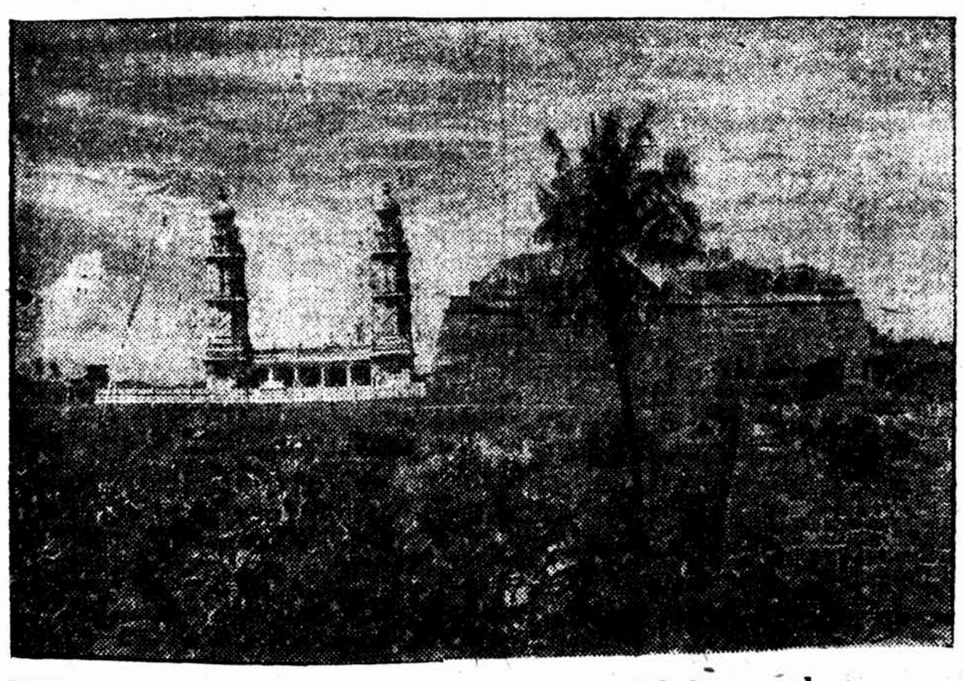
5,000 new motor-cars leave the factories;

2,000 tons of paper, most of which passes through the rotary presses of 1.7 million different newspapers and periodicals, is made;

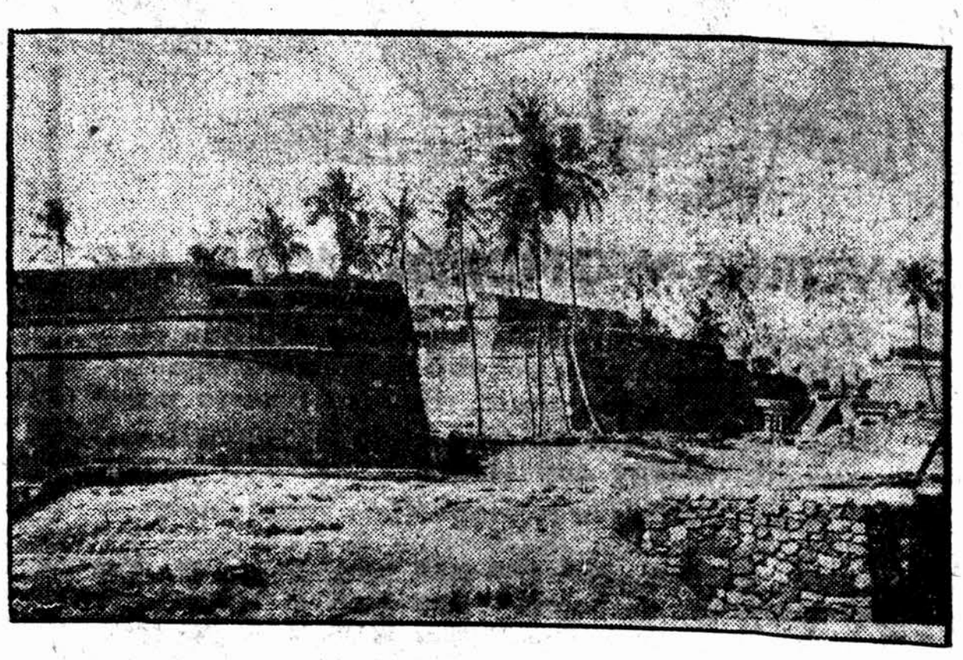
40 miles of negative film is used by the film industry; 1,200 million letters and parcels circulate round the globe, and 115,000 wires are dispatched;

And the Earth travels 1,104 miles around the Sun, while 1,800 thunderstorms burst and 400,000 shooting stars and small meteorites fall upon it.

—Westermanns Monatshefte, Brunswick.



When Tippu was young a fakir told him that one day he would attain great prosperity and directed him to construct a mosque on a particular site. When Tippu became the ruler of Mysore he built the large Jumma Masjid shown above.



This fortress at Seringapatam is of great historical interest as it was the principal scene of fights between the British and Tippu Sultan.

Yoga Is Miracle Of The Supersensuous

But This Life Force Is Not Meant To Perform Mere Miracles

Yogic perfection is attainable, perhaps only by one in a million. This fact should not, however, deter us from making at least a small beginning, because the practice of Yoga even on a humble, scale, is sure to give us proportionate happiness.

You have, perhaps, seen people sleeping on a bed of sharp pointed pikes, or witnessed demonstrations where individuals drink strong acids, chew pieces of glass, eat nails, devour serpents or get themselves buried underground. We are told that all this is the art and science of Yoga. I should like to tell you that none of these feats constitutes Yoga. Then what is Yoga? I should say that Yoga is that art and science which is calculated to ensure for the individual perfect health for his body, infinite happiness for his mind and perfect spiritual development for his soul. Thus Yoga is a science which leads to physical, mental and spiritual perfection and is a code of physico-psychological discipline based on principles that are thoroughly rational.

Nature's Laws

What then about the supernatural and superhuman powers that are claimed for Yogins? So far as I have studied Yoga, I am more than satisfied that nowhere genuine Yogins have claimed anything that can really be called superhuman or supernatural. Whatever the nature of powers that may have been claimed, they are claimed for human beings. This very fact goes clearly to prove that they are within the reach of human beings, and as such, can in no way be classified as superhuman. Nor can the Yogic powers be called supernatural. Nature's laws are eternal and immutable. Whatever the spiritual perfection of man, he cannot change them. This has been clearly laid down in the Brahmasutra—"Jagadvyaparavarjyam" which means that Nature's laws are beyond the control of a man, even when he has reached spiritual perfection. The reason is clear. For if every perfected soul would begin to control Nature's laws in his own way, there would be great chaos in the cosmos.

The Supersensuous

According to me what the Yogins claim is supersensuous knowledge, and through the use of this knowledge, they claim to accomplish things which lie beyond the power of ordinary human beings. Examine carefully the Vibhutipad of Patanjala-Yoga-Sutras which discusses Yogic powers. Here most of the Sutras claim some kind or another of supersensuous knowledge and where a claim is made to powers beyond mere supersensuous knowledge, Patanjali has taken great pains to prove theoretically that the powers are due to the supersensuous activity of the human mind. I shall illustrate what I say by taking a simple example. Just think of our vision. It is limited by the range of our eye. Patanjali claims that Yogins can see beyond the ken of human eye, because he says that the Yogins can perceive things independent of the visual apparatus. Therefore, to the Yogic vision, solids and distance are no bar. What applies to seeing also applies to other sensuous experiences. The claim is, therefore, that a Yogin's mind can function independent of his senses, and hence they possess supersensuous knowledge.

(This talk by Swami Kuvalayanan da, Founder of the Kaivalyadhama Health Centre, Bombay was broadcast from the Bombay Station and is being published with the perm's ion of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay).

Need For Research

Here I may be asked to say whether there is any scientific evidence for proving this Yogic claim to supersensuous knowledge. My answer to this question is both negative and affirmative. I must admit that up to now, strict scientific investigation of these supersensuous experiences under proper controls, has not been undertaken anywhere on a proper scale. Hence pure scientific evidence that would compel conviction even on the part of critical scientific mind is unfortunately lacking to-day. But we have at the same time to remember that all faiths of the world which profoundly sway the human hearts, are based on mystic experiences which are supersensuous. It may be Hinduism, or Jainism and Buddhism which are its offshoots, or Zoroastrianism or Christianity or Islam. All faiths have for their foundation some variety of mysticism which has so much in common with the Aryan Yoga. Now the evidence of the founders of these faiths about supersensuous experiences is so overwhelming that no scientific mind can pronounce it to be unreliable without proving it to be so. Not only these prophets but also saints, almost in every age, have declared their supersensuous experiences. When we add to this the personal experiences of spiritually advanced persons, I, for one, am more than satisfied that there is evidence enough about supersensuous knowledge even for a scientific man to merit serious investigation. Millions and millions are being spent on scientific research in other fields of knowledge. Is it not then in the fitness of things that similar amounts are made available for Yogic research also? If this is done, I feel confident that any amount of scientific evidence can be produced to prove the possibility of supersensuous knowledge. It is to be noted, however, that a Yogin does not develop supersensuous knowledge for performing miracles. A Bhaktiyogin wants this knowledge to have immediate experience of his personal god and a Hathayogin or Rajayogin or Jnanayogin seeks it only for the liberation of his individual soul.

Motive For Human Conduct

In speaking about saints and prophets and their supersensuous experiences, I have, perhaps, lifted you up from the terra firma. But, I am sure, you will presently admit that it was only a small aerial flight in a study aeroplane capable of effecting safe landing. Because, now I shall speak only about the mental and physical sides of Yoga.

On the mental side, Yoga claims infinite happiness for its followers. Let us now critically examine this claim. First we shall see what happiness is, then find out a formula by which we can measure happiness, and ultimately apply that formula to the principles upon which the Yogic technique of securing infinite happiness is based.

Following Indian logicians, happiness may be defined as "an acceptable experience" ('Anukula-Vedaniyam Sukham'). Now according to the great Shankaracharya, the ultimate motive of human conduct is 'Sukha-prapti' or search for happiness. We know that modern psychologists have assigned different motives for human conduct. Thus, according to Freud, sexual urge, according to Adler, drive towards superiority and according to Jung, libido in its wider sense is the motive. Even granting that all these philosophers are right in their own way, the fact remains that these different urges move the man to act, only because the satisfaction of these urges leads to happiness. So search for happiness ultimately remains to be the motive of human conduct.

Infinite Happiness

But how shall we measure this happiness? Imitating Carlyle, I should suggest a mathematical formula. Put for the numerator 'Magnitude of urges satisfied' and for the denominator 'Magnitude of urges felt', and the quotient will be the measure of happiness. Suppose for instance, 'x' to be the magnitude of urges satisfied and '2 x' to be the magnitude of urges felt. Then, mathematically expressed, the measure of happiness will be x|2 x-1|2 or 50 per cent. only. But suppose that the magnitudes of urges felt and urges satisfied are both 'x'. Then the measure of happiness will be x|x-1. That means happiness in this case is complete or perfect. But the Yogic claim is not only to perfect happiness, but to infinite happiness. Mathematically this claim can be substantiated if the denominator can be reduced to a cipher, because any quantity divided by zero equals infinity. Now this is exactly the principle underlying the Yogic technique of securing infinite happiness. Yoga demands that the magnitude of urges felt should be reduced to zero.

Here you might say that this zero magnitude of urges must render a man as inactive as a stone for want of any urge at all. But, let me assure you that nothing of the sort will result. Just as in mathematics, points have position but no magnitude, so in psychology urges can have position but no magnitude. The Yogic method of robbing psychological urges of their magnitude is the cultivation of Vairagya or detachment. The magnitude of urges and Vairagya varies inversely. The greater the depth of Vairagya, the smaller is the magnitude of urges. With perfect Vairagya, the urge-magnitude would be reduced to zero. The whole philosophy of the Bhagavadgita centres round this one idea of Vairagya or detachment, of Anasakti as Mahatma Gandhi would call it. There, Arjuna has been advised by the Divine Shri Krishna to fight with perfect detachment, so that his combative urge would gather no magnitude, and he would carry on the fight merely as a matter of duty.

In this world every one of us is engaged in the struggle for existence. If we can but see that our urges develop less and less magnitude, surely our happiness will be greater and greater, and if we can rise to a level where our urges will have no magnitude, we can be infinitely happy. This much about the mental side.

Physiological Balance

Coming to the physical side, Yoga holds out the assurance of giving perfect health and longe-

(Continued On Page 30)

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These Men Make The Wounds

A Christian Doctor's Reflections In A Chinese War Hospital

Dr. Norman Bethune, the writer of the following article, which appears in "China News," published by China Campaign Committee in London, passed away on Nov. 13, 1939, at the International Peace Hospital in North China, as a result of blood-poisoning which he contracted while attending a Chinese soldier.

Dr. Bethume, who had served with the Republican forces in Spain, spent eighteen months organising a medical service for the heroic Chinese fighters in the vital North-west zone. In addition to the International Peace Hospital, he had built up a comprehensive medical service with hospitals which were able to deal with the lightly wounded. His work was complicated by the p tiful lack of supplies and inadequate roads.

THE kerosene lamp overhead makes a steady buzzing sound like an incandescent hive of bees. Mud walls. Mud floor. Mud bed. White paper windows. Smell of blood and chloroform. Cold. Three o'clock in the morning, December 1, North China, near Lin Chu, with the Eighth Route Army.

Men with wounds.

Wounds like little dried pools, caked with black-brown earth; wounds with torn edges frilled with black gangrene; neat wounds, concealing beneath the abcess in their depths, burrowing into and around the great firm muscles like a dammed-back river, running around and between the muscles like a hot stream; wounds, expanding outward, decaying orchids or crushed carnations, terrible flowers of flesh; wounds, from which the dark blood is spewed out in clots, mixed with the ominous gas bubbles, floating on the fresh flood of the still-continuing secondary haemorrhage.

Old filthy bandages struck to the skin with blood-glue. Careful. Better moisten first. Through the thigh. Pick the leg up. Why it's like a bag, a long, loose, red stocking. What kind of stocking? A Christmas stocking. Where's that fine, strong rod of bone now? In a dozen pieces. Pick them out with your fingers; white as dog's teeth sharp and jagged. Now feel. Any more left? Yes, here. All? Yes. No, here's another piece. Is this muscle dead? Pinch it. Yes, it's dead. Cut it out. How can that heal? How can those muscles, once so strong, now so torn, so devastated, so ruined, resume their proud tension?

Gangrene is a cunning, creeping fellow. Is this one alive? Yes, he lives. Technically speaking, he is alive. Give him saline intravenously. Perhaps the innumerable, tiny cells of his body will remember. They may remember the hot, salty sea, their ancestral home, their first food. With the memory of a million years, they may remember other tides, other oceans and life being born of the sea and sun. It may make them raise their tired little heads, drink deep and struggle back into life again. It may do that.

And this one. Will he run along the road beside his mule at another harvest, with cries of pleasure and happiness? No, that one will never run again. How can you run with one leg? What will he do? Why, he'll sit and watch other boys run. What will he think? He'll think what you and I would think. What's the good of pity? Don't pity him! Pity would diminish his sacrifice. He did this for the defence of China. Help him. Lift him off the table. Carry him in your arms. Why, he's as light as a child! Yes, your child, my child.

How beautiful the body is; how perfect its parts; with what precision it moves; how obedient; proud and strong. How terrible when torn. The little flame of life sinks lower and lower, and, with a flicker goes out. It goes out like a candle goes out. Quietly and gently. It makes its protest at extinction, then submits. It has its say, then is silent.

Japanese Prisoners

Any more? Four Japanese prisoners. Bring them in. In this community of pain, there are no enemies. Cut away that blood-stained uniform. Stop that haemorrhage. Lay them besides the others. Why, they're alike as brothers! Are these soldiers professional man-killers? No, these are amateurs-in-arms. Workerman's hands. These are workers-in-uniform.

No more. Six o'clock in the morning. God, it's cold in this room. Open the door. Over the distant, dark-blue mountains, a pale, faint line of light appears in the East. In an hour the sun will be up. To bed and sleep.

But sleep will not come. What is the cause of this cruelty, this stupidity? A million workmen come from Japan to kill or mutilate a million Chinese workmen. Why should the Japanese worker attack his brother worker, who is forced merely to defend himself. Will the Japanese worker benefit by the death of the Chinese? No, how can he gain? Then, in God's name, who will gain? Who is responsible for sending these Japanese workmen on this murderous mission? Who will profit from it? How was it possible to persuade the Japanese workman to attack the Chinese workman—his brother in poverty; his companion in misery?

Is it possible that a few rich men, a small class of men, have persuaded a million poor men to attack, and attempt to destroy, another million men as poor as they? So that the rich may be richer still? Terrible thought! How did they persuade these poor men to come to China? By telling them the truth? No, they would never have come if they had known the truth. Did they dare to tell these workmen that the rich only wanted cheaper raw materials, more markets and more profit? No, they told them that this brutal war was "The Destiny of the Race," it was for the "Glory of the Emperor," it was for the "Honour of the State," it was for their 'King and Country."

False. False as Hell!

Does the Japanese workman benefit by the natural resources of even his own country, by the gold, the silver, the iron, the coal, the oil? Long ago he ceased to possess that natural wealth. It belongs to the rich, the ruling class. The millions who work those mines live in poverty. So how is he likely to benefit by the armed robbery of the gold, silver, iron, coal and oil of China? Will not the rich owners of the one, retain for their own profit, the wealth of the other? Have they not always done so?

Big Business

Are wars of aggression, wars for the conquest of colonies, then just Big Business? Yes, it would seem so, however much the perpetrators of such national crimes seek to hide their true purpose under the banners of high-sounding abstractions and ideals.

Behind all stands that terrible, implacable God of Business and Blood, whose name is Profit. Money, like an insatiable Moloch, demands its interest, its return, and will stop at nothing, not even the murder of millions, to satisfy its greed. Behind the army stands the militarists. Behind the militarists stands finance capital and the capitalist.

They are honoured. They call, and are called, gentlemen. What a travesty on the name! Gentlemen! They are the pillars of the State, of the church, of society. They support private and public charity out of the excess of their wealth. They endow institutions. In their private lives they are kind and considerate. They obey the law, their law, the law of property. But there is one sign by which these gentle gunmen can be told. Threaten a reduction on the profit of their money and the beast in them awakes with a snarl. Such an organisation of human society as permits them to exist must be abolished.

These men make the wounds.

A TEMPERANCE orator was describing to his audience how his life had been influenced by total abstinence.

"You know," he said, "I am now head of my department. Three years ago there were two men in the office who held positions superior to mine. One was dismissed through drunkenness. The other was led into crime. He is now serving a long term of imprisonment, and all through the influence of strong drink. Now, what I ask is," he cried, "what has raised me to my present high position?"

"Drink!" was the unexpected reply from the back of the hall.

Clergyman: "You were very quiet during the sermon Johnny. How did you manage that?"

"I was afraid of waking father, sir."

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OUR SHORT STORY

By J. P. CORREA

TENSION

I DO NOT vouch for the truth of this tale. I got it from the newspapers.

"Times"? "Sentinel"? "Standard"? you ask. It matters not. It depends on how you read the newspapers of the day. Those of you who know or seem to know more about the war may believe it or not.

This tale is history. If you think that history is bunk, then stop here, gentle reader.

It was in the year of grace 1940. In the insanity fair which was Europe, then, a grand guerra was on. England was at war with Deutschland. This Deutschland had risen like some phoenix from its ashes and had spread its ominous wings on the face of the earth. A terrible fear had crept into the hearts of men. For, it was said, in those days, by tongue and script and cinema, that this huge bird was like a scavenger eating into the insides of a cadaver—the post-Great-War World.

There ruled in those days a grim tyrant, an Adolf Hitler by name and he had wreaked his vengeance in righteous indignation against those who had inflicted a disgraceful treaty on his people, as he had once promised in that book of his, "Mein Kampf", now a musty book used by professors and historians. And as he spoke, he acted. Swiftly, ruthlessly.

And the great Axis of Death revolved, sweeping the world off its men, women and children. They said, in those times, that Anti-Christ had come in the shape of a Hun; an Attila had been reincarnated; a bronze Superman was born the son of the corrupt Neitzsche and the goatgod Shaw. The universe rocked.

Civilisation, the men said, was going to the dogs. No one stopped to analyse the word Civilisation, for it was known like many a word to cover a multitude of sins and men were afraid of the truth. And truth stood for the Minister of Information or Propaganda.

The poor Jews, crushed under the weight of the Axis, howled. For the Day of Judgment had come to them and the words "Jerusalem . . . Jerusalem" echoed on their lips. The Indians, who had been in a state of lazy indifference, suddenly woke up with ridiculous energy and throwing aboard the magic tenets of Gandhism, were asking themselves, "What next". America, once known as God's own country had schooled itself on the principle, "God helps those who help themselves!" The red giants of Russia (for it was said that these were bitten by a red bug called "Communism" and would assume tremendous proportions) were destroying the good, true and beautiful, the heritage of the world. England was on pins of intense expectation waiting for the inevitable Blitzkrieg.

On August the fifteenth, Adolf Hitler had promised the world he would come to fair England.

At that time this incident took place . . . .

In one of the small, thatched cottages which used to dot the coastland of England, lived a man and woman. There was nothing unusual about them. Their names were Mr. and Mrs. John Bull.

There was an appalling pea-soup fog that night and a heavy dank gloom seemed to issue from the earth and languidly seeking the air would spiral wierdly. Thin wisps of smoke floated in the greyness. The Channel was churning wildly and throwing solid columns of water on the white chalk cliffs. There were signs of a wicked storm brewing silently and the searchlights were throwing their beams in vain, so bad was the visibility that night.

A strange sense of emptiness clung in the air. The cottages were empty and forsaken. Able bodied men and women had gone to do their bit for their country, while old ladies knitted woolies at home . . . . There were no children. It was a hollow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Bull sat at the dinner table, quietly eating a frugal dessert, rationed by a wise government. A dim light, sufficiently concealed, threw fitful shadows on their faces. The Bulls, it seemed, looked more like their shadows struggling in the blackness. There was an empty feeling between them like the darkness outside, hollow.

"Thank God, they've arrived safely", said Mr. Bull at last with a pain in his male heart. He had to say something, anything to break the spell which was cast since the fateful news "HITLER IS COMING."

"You said something, darling. I was not listening," she said.

He was not embarrassed but understood the anguish of a mother. He gave her the thin "Evening Bulletin" across the table.

She read it slowly, with difficulty, tears choking her swollen eyes.

"Thank God", she whispered silently. (At least they're safe). She wanted to say the words in spite of herself but failed. A sob broke her thought. The words were swimming in her mind 'HUNDREDS OF MORE CHILDREN HAVE ARRIVED SAFELY AT A PORT IN EASTERN CANADA." Their little Dan and Argemone.

"Read something, John", she said, after a while. She meant anything but the beastly war. But the paper was full of mass murders of Germans, Poles, English. This was War psychology, O ye gods. Not one good thing to hearten a woman's troubled soul. And the jokes, once they were enjoyable. Now they were either terribly serious or wretchedly obscene or stupidity spiteful. He flung the paper into the fire, in disgust. Then he got up, agitated, and sat near the radio, deaf to the oriental music.

"Switch off the radio, dear. I can't bear music, not now," she pleaded.

He curbed the knob. And the room went strangely dark and empty and silent, gathering the heavy gloom which came from the outside. Bits of storm crashed

(Continued on Page 31)

HE'S AS YOUNG AS THE YOUNGEST because Father's got 'that Kruschen feeling'

That's Father Kruschen—secretly envied by many a man 20 years younger! The children adore him. He's the best playmate they have. No game is too fast or too furious for Father Kruschen. How does he do it? If you ask Father, he will gladly tell you. "If you want to keep young," he will say, "do as I do—take Kruschen every morning!"

MINERAL SALTS THAT KEEP YOU YOUNG. Kruschen keeps you young, because every dose you take contains those vital mineral salts which Nature decrees as essential to good health. The 'little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives your system a chance to maintain itself in good working order. When your system is doing its work properly, your bloodstream is cleansed of all impurities, and clean, healthy blood goes coursing through your veins, filling you with a feeling of youthfulness and energy —"that Kruschen feeling"! You say good-bye to headaches, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments which rob you of health and vigour.

READ THIS TRIBUTE TO KRUSCHEN FROM A MAN IN POONA WHO HAS REGAINED HIS YOUTH AND LOST HIS RHEUMATISM:

Rheumatism Conquered—Youth Renewed. *"Every cold weather I used to have pains in my shoulders and could hardly use my arms. Five years ago, I tried Kruschen Salts, and after a week I felt great relief. At the end of a month, the pains disappeared completely. Moreover, I experienced a feeling of renewed youth and health within me.* And this renewal was lasting, *instead of being merely temporary, as one might have been tempted to think."*—C.A., *Poona.*

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GOLD THREAD INDUSTRY

THE GOLD THREAD INDUSTRY OF SURAT. By Mr. A. B. Trivedi, M. A., B. Com. Investigator, N. D. Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, and Lecturer in Economics, Khalsa College, Bombay, 1940.

This is an article reprinted from the Journal of the University of Bombay Vol. IX Part I. July 1940. The author has, with the research grant from the University of Bombay, carried out personal investigations, in the gold thread industry of Surat and has, in this interesting article, traced its antiquity, discussed its different technical processes and its condition, with statistics, before and after the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act was passed by the Government of India.

The industry has suffered through the Foreign Competition, inadequate protection, and growing popular apathy. The author has made important suggestions for its reorganisation. Since the industry presents a vital artistic, industrial and economic problem of the Bombay Presidency, it should not only exist but should regain its lost ground and prosper. The Government should vouchsafe to it permanent and efficient protection and should invest funds for its reorganisation on sound and progressive lines.

V.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. Vol. VII. No. 1. July, 1940. Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Price One rupee.

The Journal whose July number has been recently issued is a quarterly publication devoted to the modern architectural movement. The present number includes the annual report of the Institute for the year 1939-40, the presidential address by Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, the proceedings of the sessional meetings, the life-sketch of the late Mr. E. C. Henriques and illustrations of some of the exhibits in the Exhibition of Architectural work held in May, 1940. "Investigation of the Accousted conditions prevailing in India and practical examination of those in some existing Auditoria in Madras" by Mr. R. R. Sarma and the "Domestic Architecture of Nasik District" (continued from April 1940 issue) by Mr. G. L. Kulkarni are interesting articles.

MOTOR VEHICLES LAW

A GUIDE TO THE NEW MOTOR VEHICLE LAW OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, Vol. 1 By Boman Chothia, M.Sc., Ex-Inspector of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay. Price Re. 1. With the increase in motor traffic in Bombay, there has been a corresponding increase in the problems confronting the motorist. A motorist neglects at his own peril, to make himself acquainted with the rules and regulations regarding motor traffic and the relevent provisions of the New Motor Vehicle Law and other scattered legislation on the subject. Within the short compass of fortyone pages, the author has lucidly summarised the rules and the provisions. The book will prove very helpful and a true guide to every private motorist.

N. H. P.

ART OF ANGARIKA GOVINDA

THE ART OF THE ANGARIKA GOVINDA. By Mr. R. C. Tandan. (Series of the Roerich Centre of Art and Culture). Published by the Kitabistan, Allahabad and London. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

Angarika Govinda—a European by birth and education—who has embraced Buddhism, has found a congenial home in India. The atmosphere in which he lived at Capri near Naples influenced him to take to art as a medium of expression. He is a rare but a happy combination of an artist, archaeologist, a poet, scholar, philopher and traveller. His art is, therefore, the product of varied experiences gained by him during his travel in different countries—and owes its richness and vitality to the spiritual and cultural background constructed out of deep study, thought and meditation.

The paintings and drawings by the artist, which are mostly in pastel and charcoal and a few in water-colours, are divided into three groups according to the countries to which they belong, such as Italy, North Africa, India (Ceylon and Burma included) and Tibet. The Tibetan group is said to be more impressive and covers a wide range of subjects. The author has discussed his style and subject-matters and emphasised the outstanding features of his important pictures. The abstract art—a distinct variety—is at variance with the conception of the modern abstract art. The artist externalises his inner experiences in intelligible symbolical forms.

A representative collection of the pictures by the artist has been acquired by the Allahabad Municipal Museum and exhibited in the Govinda Hall. Angarika Govinda has exhibited his pictures in India at Calcutta, Allahabad and New Delhi. He has been a research scholar and lecturer at Vishvabharati and has lectured and published monographs on the Buddhist philosophy and archeology. The book contains twenty-four plates of illustrations—one being in colour.

V.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

TAKSHASHILANI RAJMATA, by U. K. Oza, published by Jivanlal A. Mehta, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 3|8.

In writing this long novel of five hundred pages Mr. Oza has had to study all available literature bearing on the times when Alexander invaded India and when Takshshila, the famous University town during the Buddhistic period, was at its best. The picture of the politics, the intrigues and the social state of people is very well presented; at times we think as if we are living in those times.

K.

(1) SWATANTRA GERMANY (2) RUSSIA—PARTS I AND II, by U. K. Oza and published by Jivanlal A. Mehta, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1|8.

The book on Germany was written two years ago and, therefore, cannot give all events up-to-date. But so far as it goes it gives a very good idea of what modern, rather present Germany is. Hitler's iron rule, the formation of the Nazi party and many other things known to the world but not known to those who do not know any other language than Gujarati are given here in a simple but interesting way. Germany's history from its beginning is also narrated. This is not a translation but the result of the study of several books by the writer reproduced in his own language. Pictures of well-known statesmen and others are given. What we have said about Germany applies to Russia also. It was necessary to have such books published in Gujarati and Messrs. Jivanlal Amarshi Mehta have done the right thing in publishing them. The books have been written at Nairobi in East Africa.

K.

SUREKHA, by Jethalal N. Trivedi, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 2|8.

This is the writer's first attempt at writing a long novel. Till now he has been writing short stories and verses. In a short but significant foreward, Mr. Ramanlal Desai, himself a successful novelist, has very gently but firmly pointed out the shortcomings of the writer, such as that in many places the continuity of the interest of the reader in the incidents of the story suffers because of long criticisms on social questions and that, therefore, the characters in the novel also seem to recede into the background. It is a social novel and describes the various questions agitating present society in readable language. Non-touchability, physical culture, village life and uplift and similar subjects are treated, and the story revolves round the question of the wedding of a Harijan boy with a Brahmin girl and the love of a Brahmin boy for a Vaghari (low caste) girl and the tragedy thereof. The present work has in it the promise of better work in future.

K.

NAVI VASAHATNO VIKAS, by Manibhai Dwivedi, Navsari, price As. 6.

This small book chronicles in highly romantic language the adventures and success of a few persevering agriculturists who emigrated from the Surat District to the territory of Maharana of Rajpipla and converted all utter desert into a land of cultivated smiling fields and farms, with schools and co-operative societies. It is an inspiring record and deserves all the eulogy that can be bestowed on it.

"INDIAN HOME"

The August issue of "Indian Home" offers a series of articles some informative, some instructive and some also amusing. Articles like "Common Mistakes during Pregnancy" by Elvira Thatcher, "Blame Yourself" by Marjorie Kohn and "Nervous Breakdown" By J. F. Montague and children's ailments are full of information and instructions for adults. An appreciation of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was a Radio-Talk from Bombay, but for those who missed it, this month's issue affords an additional opportunity to be acquainted with one of India's leading women. "So you want to be a writer" is an amusing article for light entertainment and those who favour "Tales with a Sting" will enjoy the problem of writers in social life. The Sport and Hobby section is well represented by the two articles "Red Men's Hockey" by Angelo Moses and "Your Dog and Mine" by Mary Fry.

TRANSLATION OF SHIVA PURANA

SHREE MAHASHIVA PURANA. (WITH SHIVA GEETA). Gujerati Translation by Rajguru Pandit Ravishankar Jestharam. Published by Jaduram Ravishankar Trivedi, at Pandit Narayan Mulji Pustakalaya, Narayan Mandir, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay 2. 6th Edition. Price Rs. 6.

The Shiva Purana is counted among the 18 major Puranas, its authorship, like that of all the other major Puranas, being ascribed to Veda Vyasa, the same Rishi who is the reputed author of the epic, Mahabharata. The Shiva Purana, which is voluminous work, composed of 24,000 verses, is the "Bible", so to say, of all Shaivites or followers of the Shaiva sects of Hindus, who worship, in particular, the God Shiva, the third among the Trinity. As its name indicates, the Purana is devoted mainly to the narration of the glories of Shiva and episodes proving the efficacy of the worship of Shiva for the attainment of salvation and happiness in life. As in the case of other Puranas, the Shiva Purana too has innumerable discourses on religion, morality, rituals, etc., interspersed with appropriate stories pointing to the moral meant to be inculcated. The Shiva Geeta, which is a separate work included in the Purana, is deemed by Shaivites to be as sacred a scripture as the Bhagawad Geeta itself.

The Gujerati translation is lucid and does full justice to the spirit of the original text. The volume occupies over a thousand pages and includes a number of coloured plates. The work will be prized not only by all Gujerati Shaivites but also by other Gujerati students of the scripture.

WATSON MUSEUM

THE THIRTY EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WATSON MUSEUM, Rajkot, for 1939-40.

The Watson Museum at Rajkot, whose annual report for the year 1939-40 has been recently issued is a popular and progressive museum in Kathiawar. The classification of the exhibits into ten district sections reflects the organisation of the museum on an efficient and scientific basis. The main collections which, according to the report, are artistic, archaeological, geological, botanical and zoological, include some rare specimens. It is interesting to note that the ample scope for education which the museum furnishes is being exploited by the educational institutions as well as the public. The rulers of the Western India States should not rest satisfied with merely the existence of the museum, but should envisage the problem of its further expansion and progress.

V.

"Our India"

The National Planning Committee will probably be issuing their report in a few months' time. Meanwhile, the Oxford University Press announce a book for 'the young of all ages' called OUR INDIA. It describes India's vast resources of men, power, and materials, and suggests how they can be used to better advantage. There will be about a hundred illustrations. The author is Minoo Masani.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Overseers to extend their Engineering qualifications by post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (13443)

Wanted live-wire sales developers for electrical, mechanical, asbestos cement sheets and pipes. Apply to P. D Simpson & Co., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta. (3377)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING.
SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1940.
LIMITED NUMBER OF SEATS.
Enrol at once for a complete and thorough practical training. This Institute has installed the latest Marconi Wireless apparatus of the same type as that in the Govt. Examination centre at Alipore. Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

Experienced Anglo-Indian Gent, appeared A.C.P. (London), is A. (Mad.), knowing French etc., undertakes tuitions of highclass boys and girls for all exams. Apply Box No. 13649, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by two experienced young undergraduates (second languages French and Hindi respectively) tuitions. Fees moderate Success promised. Please apply Box No. 13653, "Bombay Chronicle."

ONLY QUALITY CAN SUSTAIN A PICTURE *FOR 19 WEEKS!*

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19th WEEK
At
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Auction Sales

BUNGALOW NO. 39-F, 35-G, AND 1-G IN MODEL TOWN (LAHORE).

The above double storeyed buildings centrally situated near Club Building and Mall with land 2 kanals, 4 kanals and 6 kanals respectively will be auctioned in the Club premises Model Town on 6th October, 1940, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Minimum reserve price of these is Rs. 9,000; 11,000 and 15,000 respectively. One-fourth price will be payable at spot. Balance within a week. Sale subject to approval. Purchasers will have to become members of the Society by paying Rs. 100/-. Other conditions will be announced at the time of auction.

(3183)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13629)

Your Wonderful daily future revealer (peeps into the future) simple English Rs. 1|8. Pioneer Occult House, Vizianagaram City. (13655)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis treated radically. External application reduces size and pain at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Rs. 2. Kaviraj Shastri, Kanchrapara, Bengal. (3233)

Will any one of the numerous readers be good enough to send his suggestions to me regarding the treatment without operation of an enlarged prostrate, which is not very large nor very hard, and also of the treatment for the peripheral neuritis. Rai Bahadur Tej Ram, Retired Executive Engineer, Sanda Road, Lahore. (13656)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Send birth-date, time with Postal Order for Rs. 1-1-0 for complete Life Reading date to date. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (13617)

On The Air

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Lachhi Ram. 5-20 Bheemplasi on the Violin. 5-30 Idan Bai of Ambala. 5-50 Hilal Ahmad and Nasir Ahmad. 6-15 Next week's programmes. 6-25 M. Siddiq: Light music. 6-45 Jawab Men: Listeners' letters and replies. 6-55 Apni Apni Pasand. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 "Local Defence Volunteers" A talk by Edwin Haward. 8-45 Anwar Bai of Agra. 10 It has happened or Violin recital. 10-5 Hilal Ahmad and Nasir Ahmad. 10-15 J. S. Chowdhury. 10-30 Sohan Singh. 10-45 Anwar Bai of Agra.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Rajabhau Deo. 8 Anwar Bai of Agra. 8-15 J. S. Chowdhury. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Lachhi Ram. 9-45 Idan Bai. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1, 10-5 Artur Schnabel: Pianoforte and B B C Symphony Orchestra. 10-50 Norwegian Light Symphony Orchestra

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Prabhat Madhurata. 8 Wadya Sangit. 8-10 Bhajans. 8-30 A. R. P. Talk (Eng.) 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A News-Play or a Topical talk. 9-15 Sawai Gandharv. 10-30 Shiv Dayal Batish. 10-45 Instrumental duets. 10-55 Bai Sundra Bai. 11-15 B. M. Devlankar. 11-25 Panditrao Nagarkar. 11-50 S. Ahmed. 12 Noon Kannada Bhajan. 12-10 p.m. Ramchandra Pal. 12-25 Sawai Gandharv. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Film music. 1-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-20 Birhan ka Geet. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know Madame? 1-40 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Bai Sundra Bai. 5-20 Triveni on Sarod. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Shiv Dayal Batish. 5-50 Sindhi Song: A I R artist. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Panditrao Nagarker. 6-35 Sarinda solo: Thumri. 6-45 Shanta Hublikar. 6-55 Ramchandra Pal. 7-10 Basant on Sitar. 7-15 Bai Sundra Bai. 7-30 Gat Tora on Tabla 7-40 Shiv Dayal Batish. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The Fortnight in Sport by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 8-45 Mrs. L. W. Boulter's talk on "I was in European War Zone." 9 News in Hind. 9-20 News in English. 9 30 B B C news relay. 9 50 An introduction. 10 L'Association Artistique Des Concerts Colonne, Paris.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Chitrapat Sangit. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Shiv Dayal Batish. 8-55 Vichitra Been. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Wahiden Bai. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1. 3-30 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Abhang by an A I R artist. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Jaltarang solo. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 The A I R Bhajan Mandali. 8-5 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Sawai Gandharv. 9-30 Phoolonwali: Play in Hindustani. 9-50 Marathi Kirtan.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

6 p.m. Nam-Bibhrat: Humorous sketch. 5-50 Listening Tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Nilima Banerjee Rani) 7-40 Duet Khayal. 8-10 Bilayet Khan: Sitar solo. 8-30 Nilima Banerjee (Rani). 9 Background to the News by F. C. Cross. 10 Paul Strauss and his Orchestra

B. B. C. Programme

(19.30 to 22.00 GSD GSI GSF GSG GSV GST and GSJ throughout)

19-30 Irish Rhythms on GSD, GSI, GSV, GSJ and GST. 20-00 Programme Summary. 20-15 See 16-10. 20-30 B B C Orchestra—Conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. 21-00 See 13.00.

"FROM THE WAR ZONE."

At 8-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday) listeners of the Bombay Station will hear Mrs. L. W. Boulter, fresh from the European war zone, giving a vivid account of her experiences and reactions in the war-torn countries of the West. The talk will be broadcast on both 244 and 61.48 metres.

Radio Talk On 'Local Defence Volunteers'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

Mr. Edwin Haward of the Ministry of Information London, will broadcast a talk, entitled. "Local Defence Volunteers" from All-India Radio, Delhi, on Sunday, September 15 at 8-30 p m

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14 9 40

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA: Sept. 14.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	88	76	0.5	62.4	—6 5
Calcutta	87	77	0.1	39.7	—2.1
Cuttack	90	73	0.5	55.0	+14.7
Ranchi	85	69	0.3	41.2	—0.8
Patna	82	...	0.6	35.3	—2.2
Gorakhpur	95	78	0.0	27.7	—10.6
Benares	96	76	0.0	35.5	+4.1
Allahabad	95	76	0.0	20.3	.....
Cawnpore	101	77	0.0	15.2	—13.9
Lucknow	98	75	0.0	27.3	—3.7
Jhansi	96	75	0.0	29.0	—1.5
Agra	98	72	0.0	14.2	—7.7
Bareilly	96	74	0.0	44.2	+9.4
Dehra Dun	88	69	0.0	52.3	—17.5
Delhi	97	74	0.0	17.7	—2.7
Ambala	98	73	0.0	9.1	—1.4
Ludhiana	98	73	0.0	21.3	+1.7
Lahore	98	74	0.0	7.7	—6.5
Sialkot	95	73	0.0	29.1	—7.9
Rawalpindi	94	67	0.0	21.1	—0.2
Lyallpur	99	73	0.0	3.2	—7.6
Multan	100	79	0.0	3.2	—7.6
Srinagar	78	50	0.0	8.1	+1.3
Peshawar	94	69	0.0	1.5	—2.8
Dehra I. Khan	98	74	0.0	2.5	—2.7
Fort Sandeman	90	66	0.0	3.2	—1.9
Quetta	84	57	0.0	0.6	.....
Rangoon	87	77	T	80.7	+13.6
Khandwa	91	72	0.0	0.1	+6.0
Jubbulpore	92	75	0.0	42.9	—3.7
Nagpur	93	76	T	59.7	+20.8
BOMBAY	87	77	0.0	80.1	+17.5
Ratnagiri	85	74	0.0	86.6	—2.2
Ahmednagar	90	68	0.0	15.0	+0.6
Poona	86	65	0.0	13.3	—4.1
Sholapur	93	71	0.1	18.3	+0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	71	0.2	16.4	—3.6
Bangalore	79	67	0.0	12.8	—2.9
Mysore	83	67	0.0	16.8	+5.6
Calicut	85	75	0.0	98.5	+14.8
Madras	88	75	0.0	11.1	—1.6
Shillong	74	60	0.3	49.6	+0.1
Darjeeling	68	56	0.1	73.1	—23.6
Simla	69	55	0.0	38.9	—6.1
Pachmarhi	80	65	0.7	83.5	+19.2
Kodaikanal	62	52	0.0	18.0	—1.4
Colombo	82	74	0.6	18.1	—0.8
Jacobabad	98	78	0.0	2.0	—0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	75	0.0	4.5	—1.2
Karachi	82	74	0.0	4.6	—1.2
Jaipur	92	73	0.0	25.9	+5.3
Ajmer	89	76	0.0	24.8	+7.3
Rajkot	94	68	0.0	14.8	—8.0
Ahmedabad	92	75	0.0	16.4	—9.4
Bhopal	89	71	0.0	39.5	. ...
Akola	93	73	0.0	31.3	+7.7
Amraoti	92	72	0.0	32.3	+7.3
Indore	88	70	0.0	36.0	+8.8
Marmagoa	84	75	0.0	108.6	.....
Malegaon	91	65	0.0	11.1	—4.0
Mussoorie	69	56	0.0	81.8	+13.7
Mahableshwar	72	57	0.2	245.7	—19.3
Baroda	90	73	0.1	16.6	.....
Bahawalpur	99	73	0.0	3.9	+0.1
Belgaum	83	64	0.0	39.1	+2.9
Murree	70	53	0.0	32.6	—1.2
Cherrapunji	79	68	0.0	245.1	—48.7
Bijapur	90	72	0.0	8.4	—2.6
Dalhousie	74	58	0.0	55.6	+1.1
Khandalla	...	...	0.0	187.6	.....
Mount Abu	73	63	0.0	46.4	—8.0
Ootacamund	63	48	0.0	22.2	—6.6
Jodhpur	94	75	0.0	10.0	—0.8
Gwalior	97	77	0.0	12.1	.....

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA: Sept. 14.

Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in Orissa, South Bengal, South Hyderabad. Local rain has also occurred in North Bengal, Malabar, Madras Deccan, while a few falls are reported in Assam Chota Nagpur, Bihar Kashmir West, Central Provinces, West Central India South Bombay and the Deccan.

Forecast upto the evening of 16th inst.:—Fairly widespread rainfall is likely in Orissa and South Bengal. Local rain will occur in North Bengal, and a few falls in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir East, Gujarat, Central parts of the country, the Deccan South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14-9-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.006 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees 1.8 above norma.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees 1.5 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.82 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 81.49 inches.

A WEEK OF WAR

Invasion Imminent

By
N. G. JOG

More than the content of Premier Churchill's last broadcast speech, it was its occasion which makes it appear that an invasion of Britain is imminent.

It will be remembered that Mr. Churchill made an exhaustive review of the latest developments of war in the House of Commons only a week ago—to be exact, on September 5. He was not scheduled to make any new statement so soon and his broadcast came as a surprise to numerous listeners.

It may be pointed out that more than a fortnight had elapsed between the Premier's last two war reviews in Parliament. Before that he had not made any pronouncement for almost a month. Mr. Winston Churchill evidently does not believe in opening his mouth unless he has something worthwhile to talk about.

Only his inside knowledge of the gravity of the situation must have thus influenced him in making his unexpected appearance before the mike last Wednesday That gravity is also reflected in every word of his speech. It was not intended merely to condemn "the cruel, wanton and indiscriminate bombing of London" and its "wicked" perpetrator or to applaud the grim courage of the citizens of the metropolis but also to give a timely warning to the people of Britain to be ready and prepared for the ordeal of the invasion.

Battle Of London

Eight days ago Hitler began what has veritably developed into a Battle of London. The first phase of the present Anglo-German war ended when the Nazis found the daylight mass aerial attacks terribly costly and futile. In July and August alone the Luftwaffe lost more than a thousand planes and Goering obviously found to his chagrin that he could not continue the attacks at such a suicidal pace.

He, therefore, developed the tactics of lone night-time raiding which, while its military effect is negligible, has a considerable nuisance value. It is difficult to intercept a solitary bomber flying at night high up in the clouds and the Nazi pilots have no compunction in releasing their load of bombs wherever they please. A certain amount of destruction is thus inevitable especially in crowded localities.

It is typical of Hitler and his henchmen that during the last eight days they have been concentrating all their savagery upon London with its eight millions of closely packed inhabitants. Ostensibly the bombing is intended for the London dock area, which is a legitimate military objective. But while the docks have sustained a certain amount of damage, the chief victims of the bombers are the residential areas and particularly the East End where the poorer people live.

It is officially computed that nearly fifteen hundred Londoners —men, women and children—have lost their lives during the last week and at least five thousand injured. The damage to property and to utility services, too, has been severe though it has failed to dislocate the normal life of the city or to unnerve the masses of people. On the other hand, it has further steeled the determination of every Britisher to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism from the face of the world.

Vain Hopes

What does Hitler hope to gain by the present Battle of London, which seems to be gradually increasing in its intensity and fury?—Apart, that is, from the satisfaction of his blood lust! The answer is demoralization and dislocation, not only of the capital but also of the whole country.

There are grounds to believe that the bombing of the East End was deliberately planned. Probably Hitler hoped that by such means he could help the British Fifth Columnists and terrorise the masses into rising into revolt against their "plutocratic" rulers, as happened in France. In this he has signally failed. On the contrary the present cold-blooded butchery of innocent civilians has sent a wave of anger not only in Britain but also throughout the world, which is bound to recoil upon Hitler's head ere long.

Again, this night bombing is a double-edged weapon and it is already obvious that numerous places in Germany and Berlin itself are getting a taste of the same medicine. If this continues long enough, the revolt is likely to spread in the Reich rather than in Britain.

Hitler probably expects that the British Government out of sheer panic would start a mass evacuation of people from London. The refugees from London would (so runs the Nazi reasoning) help to spread demoralization and dislocation throughout Britain as happened in France. Such an eventuality would provide a golden opportunity for a successful invasion.

Here again Hitler will be soon disillusioned. The evacuation of thousands of children from the London area was accomplished more than a year ago immediately on the outbreak of the war. The adults who remain are prepared to see it through with the typical British doggedness. Neither they nor the British Government will oblige Hitler by starting a stampede into the country.

The casualties after all are infinitesimal viewed against the vast background of the world war. The damage to property also is far from catastrophic. When we remember how the heroic people of Barcelona stood to Franco's bombing month after month though they had not even one-hundredth of the defensive and offensive weapons which London has, one need not be at all pessimistic about the future of the latter city.

It is indeed a vain hope to be able to defeat Britain by destroying London, even if the latter were entirely possible.

No Option

Whether he gains or loses the Battle of London, however, Hitler is bound to proceed apace with his plan of invasion. He cannot tarry and hesitate any longer for the simple reason that he is running a race against time.

It seems from his latest feverish activities that he has realised this too well. His supreme confidence about his ability to smash Britain whenever he wanted, to which he gave expression after the fall of France, has perceptibly disappeared. The breathing space which he allowed Britain in June and July, indeed bids fair to prove fatal to his own interests While every day is adding to his responsibilities and difficulties, it is making Britain stronger in arm and more resolute in mind.

Winter, too, is fast approaching and while it will make the task of invasion more hazardous, it will impose considerable privations upon Germany and in fact the whole of Europe, thanks to the British blockade. And has he not solemnly assured his people that they will not have to suffer the rigours of another cold, lean winter?

Above all this, the consistent and ruthless bombing of German plants and factories, oil tanks and refineries, aerodromes and docks has been going on every night for the last three months. Neutral observers have frequently testified to the accuracy as well as efficacy of British bombers and recently their activities have spread as far as East Prussia.

Those nightly depredations have taken a heavy toll of German war material and severely curtailed her production. With the almost daily growing strength of the R. A. F. Hitler cannot look with equanimity over the future. There is again the question of the United States which is no longer a neutral and which is making available to Britain all her colossal resources.

The scales are thus being gradually weighted against Hitler and there is practically no option left to him but to force an early decision. Next year would be too late and the gambler that Hitler is, he must stake all his future on one gigantic throw.

The Technique

Mr. Churchill referred in his broadcast to the intensive preparations that the Nazis are making for a grand assault on Britain. The entire European coast is a hive of ceaseless activity and large concentrations of E-boats, self-propelled barges and flat-bottomed craft are assembling in the Channel ports. A report says that the main attack will come from Norway where practice at landings is being conducted daily along the coast and across the Skager Rak.

I have already discussed in detail in those columns the Banse Plan, which the Nazis are expected to follow in their invasion. But while the main blow will be delivered on the South-East of Britain, a number of feints will be practised all over England, Scotland and even Eire to distract attention and divide the defending forces.

Fortunately the whole of Britain is at present a huge garrison and there have never been more cosmopolitan armies than those which are assembled on British soil at present.. Apart from units of every country in the British Commonwealth, there are independent French, Czechoslovakian, Polish, Norwegian and Dutch battalions ready to defend Britain and with Britain the freedom of their own nations.

It goes without saying that ultimately the fate of the invasion will be decided in the air. Possibly Hitler expects his E-boats and barges to play the part which his tanks played in France, the main responsibility of their safe passage and landing of troops devolving upon the bombers overhead. There are again the Big Berthas installed on the French coast to keep the Channel free from the Royal Navy. They have already had a preliminary trial, though they have so far achieved nothing spectacular.

Its Prospects

What are the prospects of such an invasion? Hitler has by luck and pluck brought off so many brilliant coups during the last decade that he may trust his stars to be successful in this one too. But the probabilities are all against him and he has lost even those chances which he had three months ago.

This does not mean that no German troops will succeed in landing upon British soil. Isolated landings are, of course, possible both via the sea and the air. The autumn fogs will be useful as a screen for convoying barges as well as carrying troopships. It may be pointed out here that the attack on Paris, too, was conducted under the cover of an impenetrable fog, it being created artificially.

But isolated landings of troops, whatever damage they may succeed in doing for a time, do not technically amount to an invasion. At best they may be called a strategic and even a vital penetration. Such penetrations did help the Nazis in Holland and Norway but Britain is neither the one nor the other. It is a fortress whose every rampart is manned and self-contained to meet the invader.

Hitler may be trusted to use every weapon, sinister or secret including poison gas (which he has so far somehow refrained from using), to demoralise destroy and defeat the British, who have had the cheek to ignore his "Last Appeal To Reason." And there is no denying the fact that a grim trial awaits every man, woman and child in Britain.

His Last Bolt

But there is every ground to believe that with this invasion Hitler will have shot his last bolt and once it is successfully resisted, it will be a work only of months for the complete destruction of Hitler and all what be stands for.

Reports coming from Africa, reveal that Mussolini, too, is about to launch his long-deferred assault on Egypt and it seems as if it will synchronise with the Nazi invasion of Britain. The fact that General Franco and his Defence Minister and brother-in-law Senor Suner are invited to Berlin indicates that personal pressure will be exerted upon them to attack Gibraltar. The totalitarian offensive will extend to every front, thus exerting the maximum pressure on Britain.

But even in Africa Britain is to-day immeasurably stronger than she was when France collapsed. She is fully prepared to conduct an independent war there and help in men and material will be freely available to the armies in Africa from the East even if Britain is herself involved temporarily in a life and death struggle.

To sum up, one may recall an observation of Mr. Churchill that what will happen to Britain in the rest of the world will depend to a large extent on what will happen to her in her own island home. The eyes of the world will, therefore, be focused now on the shores of Britain. Clouds are gathering there thick and fast but once they are broken, the sunlight will not be long in coming over the world.

Full Powers For Mahatma

Back To Ramgarh

Poona Resolution To Go

GANDHIJI TO DECIDE THE NEXT STEP

That Mahatma Gandhi should be authorised to take the next step with full powers to launch a campaign of civil resistance if necessary, is understood to have been the opinion expressed by members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, which resumed its sittings at Birla House on Saturday.

AFTER DISCUSSIONS LASTING OVER EIGHT HOURS AGREEMENT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN REACHED ON CERTAIN BROAD LINES, WHICH WERE EMBODIED IN A DRAFT RESOLUTION PREPARED BY MAHATMA GANDHI WHICH WILL BE PUT UP FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY MORNING. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE RESOLUTION, AS FINALLY AGREED TO, WILL BE RELEASED BEFORE SUNDAY NOON.

The Issues

The issues that came up for consideration before the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

Should the Congress embark on any campaign of direct action at the present juncture, and if so on what issue?

Should the offer of conditional co-operation made by the All-India Congress Committee at Poona be revoked?

After thus assuming freedom of action, should the Congress embark on a campaign to vindicate its position or should it pursue a middle path as long as the international situation continues in its critical phase?

CONSENSUS OF OPINION.

The concensus of opinion seems to have been that since the pronouncements of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy showed clearly that Britain was unwilling to recognise the right of India to complete independence there was no alternative for the Congress except to go its own way.

Although most of the members were inclined to think that there was now no alternative to a struggle, it is understood the members of the Committee, were prepared to allow Gandhiji to accelerate it or retard it.

After all the members of the Committee including the President had expessed their views on each of the issues raised, agreement appears to have been reached on the broad lines of the resolution that should be placed before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The draft of the resolution has been prepared by Gandhiji.

According to the points agreed, the All-India Congress Committee will be asked to confirm the resolution of the Working Committee passed at Wardha on August 22, condemning the proposals contained in the Viceroy's statement and the speech of the Secretary of State as being "wholly opposed not only to the principle of Democracy acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims but also opposed to the best interests of India".

REVOKING OFFER OF CO-OPERATION?

The Committee will also be asked to revoke the offer of co-operation in the war effort made by the Poona Resolution of the All-India Congress Committee.

It will be further called upon to empower Gandhiji to take the next step and vest in him full power to launch a campaign of civil resistance, if he considers it necessary.

It is understood that if the All-India Congress Committee adopts the recommendation of the Working Committee, Mahatma Gandhi will address the A.I.C.C.

Questioned by Press representatives at the end of the meeting, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President said:—

"The discussions in the Committee so far were of a general nature The resolution to be placed before the A.I.C.C. has not yet been given final touches."

The General Secretary of the Congress said that there will be only one official resolution and four non-official.

The non-official resolutions, it is understood, will either be covered by the resolution of the Working Committee or they will be out of place with the result that the proceeding of the A.I.C.C. will be confined to the discussion of a single resolution.

Italians On The Defensive

Not Yet Started Offensive On Libyan-Egyptian Border

LONDON, Sept. 14.

It is stated authoritatively in London to-day that the Italians have not begun their offensive on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier and are apparently engaged in strengthening their covering forces. In spite of their numerical superiority in Libya, the tactics of the Italians in contact with our forces have, from the outset, been strictly defensive. All operations that have so far taken place have been on the Italian side of the frontier, but the British have carried out a number of raids into the Italian territory. In the northern sector, these raids have only penetrated comparatively short distances, such as to Capuzzo, but on the southern sector, British mobile forces have pushed forward much more deeply, harassing the Italians' right flank and rear. The Italian policy has been to push gradually forward dumps of petrol, ammunition, food and water and to form posts to defend them. Their object in doing this may be to reoccupy the territory and is consistent with their policy of ultimately taking the offensive.

These troops along the frontier are covering troops to protect and as far as possible, to conceal, at any rate from ground observation, what is going on behind them.

In the northern sector, the Italians earlier held on to posts, such as Capuzzo, but in the Southern sector, they had to start much further back, and one of the first posts they made was at Gabr Saleh. From here they had recently pushed on to Sidi Omar which is practically on the barbed wire that marks the Libyan-Egyptian frontier. They obviously hope that this post will assist in hindering the activities of our patrols which they have found to be "unmitigated nuisance" and also serve as a defence post for a more easterly move, if and when such an operation were to take place.—Reuter.

Sarat Bose To Be Invited To A. I. C. C.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, the Bengal Congress leader, after consultation with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, has sent yesterday the following telegram to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

"Start to-day. Formal invitation will be issued after talk with Maulana."

Explaining this telegram Dr. Ghose says that after Mr. Sarat Bose arrives in Bombay Mr. Sarat Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will have a talk, and if as a result of such a talk, all outstanding points are satisfactorily settled, then Mr. Sarat Bose will be formally invited to attend the All-India Congress Committee Meeting to-morrow.—A. P.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 11.—To insure against any possibility of a shortage of food supply in Srinagar in future, the Kashmir Government has ordered to purchase of 7,26,-250 maunds of paddy by the State Food Control Department.

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Leaders leaving Birla House after the Working Committee Session on Saturday. Maulana Azad obliges a young autograph-hunter.

U. S. Pacific Defence

Knox's Plan To Make Pearl Harbour Formidable

HONOLULU, Sept. 14.

"I am determined to make the Pearl Harbour base the most formidable and impregnable bulwark of the American defences in the Pacific Area," declared Col. Knox, Secretary for Navy, when he returned from five days' inspection of the fleet war exercises. Claiming that the United States had the most powerful and the most effective fleet anywhere in the world Col. Knox declared that the army and navy needed more better bombing planes and more better anti-aircraft defences at Lahaina roads and the Pearl Harbour.—Reuter.

TIME BOMB NEAR BUCKINGHAM PALACE EXPLODES

Royal Chapel Damaged: Slight Damage In Quadrangle

LONDON, September 14

The time bomb which was one of the five bombs dropped in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace last night, exploded this morning. The bomb fell in the roadway between the Palace railings and the Victoria Memorial. Police and military had piled sandbags round it during the night so that the force of explosion may be minimised but a stone pillar of the Palace railings and a large section of the railings were blown down. The Royal Chapel is a Victorian addition at the south corner of the original building and corresponds exactly to an addition at the north corner which was turned into a swimming bath and the bomb which fell on the Royal Chapel was a 100 pounder.

It made a comparatively small hole in the roof but burst with a terrific force on the floor which collapsed into the workroom beneath where four workmen were injured. Nothing remains of the Chapel floor while the altar is buried under brick and rubble. Royal seats, organ and choir seats escaped damage. The damage in the quadrangle is a double crater of no great depth, and there is a third crater against the south wall near the corridor used mostly by Ambassadorial guests. In addition, it is understood, the main water pipe burst water flowing into some rooms causing slight damage to carpets and picture.—Reuter.

Danger To St. Paul's Cathedral

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Concern is still being felt for the safety of St. Paul's. A bomb, believed to be 500 lb. hibh explosive, is one of the five which have fallen near the Cathedral. It is partly buried in the roadway, and should it explode, it is feared that serious damage might be done to the fabric of St. Paul's.

NEW YORK STARTS RELIEF FUND:

President Of A. R. C. Donates 25,000 Dollars

NEW YORK, September 14

The President of the Allies Relief Committee has started a fund for the relief of air raid victims in England with a donation of 25,000 dollars. He hopes that the people of U.S.A. would respond generously.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A cascade of flaming onions descended on Cape Griz Nez.

NAZI BOMBERS SHOT DOWN

Two enemy bombers have been shot down to-day by our fighters —Reuter.

London Raided Five Times On Saturday

Attacks Beaten Off After Heavy Salvoes Of Anti-Aircraft Fire

Slight Damage Done In Several Places: Resultant Fires Put Out Soon

LONDON, Sept. 14.

London had two air-raid warning this morning, the shortest of the war. Neither of them lasted an hour. In the first raid a German plane nose-dived out of control on south-east London, and in the second a single raider was seen flying high from South-east.

German planes also flew over south-east of England. Wales and North-East of England.

The first air raid warning of the day sounded at 8-29 a. m. 'all clear' was sounded eleven minutes later

The second air raid warning was given at 10-02. The raiders were driven off in 16 minutes. No damage has been reported.

THIRD WARNING.

A third air raid warning was sounded to-day at 2-50 p.m. (G. M. T.) The all clear was sounded at 4-7 p.m.

Heavy salvos of anti-aircraft fire were heard in Central London. Roof watchers in Central London heard planes apparently directly overhead and almost at the same time sound of bomb explosions.

Enemy aircraft were over South-East England during the period of London's third warning. There was some anti-aircraft fire. Machinegun fire was heard above the cloud, and it appeared that a battle was in progress but nothing of actual fighting could be seen.

Shortly before the third warning sounded, enemy aircraft were believed to be approaching the South-West, two parts of the South-East and Midlands of England.

A fourth warning in London area was sounded at 5-19 p.m. (G.M.T.) In single or small formations German airmen are believed to have concentrated in the earlier part of the day on reconnaissance of defences over a large part of England's Southeast Coast. One lone town raider used his guns as well as released high explosive and oil bombs. The Town Hall, Assembly Hall, a chapel and library were damaged, but there was only one fatal casualty reported.

FIRES PUT OUT

Fires were started by incendiary bombs on two neighbouring estates, but were put out by stirrup pumps.

Bombs unloaded over another coast town killed a woman and broke hundreds of windows.

From northeast, southwest and Wales come reports of the enemy's presence but only in a few instances were there attacks.

FIFTH WARNING

The all-clear after the fourth warning was sounded at 6-14 p.m. (G.M.T.).

A fifth warning was sounded in London at 6-49 p.m. (G.M.T.)—Reuter.

Attacks On London Area

Enemy air attacks during the Friday night were mainly concentrated on the London area and one town of South Wales, says an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique, which adds that attacks on London were resumed shortly after dark, and were again maintained throughout a greater part of the night.

Though bombs were dropped in many parts of the capital and suburbs, most the damage was caused in Eastern, Southern and South-Western areas. Dwelling houses and industrial premises in several areas were damaged and a number of fires started, many of which have already been extinguished and all have now been controlled.

In South Wales high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on one town, and caused some damage to houses and other buildings. Details of casualties are not yet available. One enemy aicraft was shot down by our fighters during the night.

ENEMY BOMBER CRASHES.

It is officially announced that an enemy bomber burst into flames and crashed during the raid on London last night. Caught by searchlights and chased by a fighter for 20 minutes the bomber dropped its bombs to lighten its load. The searchlights held it till bullets from the fighter struck home and the Heinkel fell flaming from the sky. Following it down the fighter saw an explosion when the bomber crashed

Attempts To Bomb Batteries Fail

A feature of Friday night's German air attacks over London was their attempts to bomb anti-aircraft batteries. All their bombs fell off their aim and they failed completely in their object.

NEW BALLOON BARRAGE.

A new kind of balloon barrage of improved kind is now being employed by British defences. The German bombers who are already plying high will have to fly still higher. An enemy bomber was recently destroyed by this new type of balloon barrage.

Little Damage Done In Thursday's Raids

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

A communique confirms that no extensive damage was done by enemy attacks on Britain on Thursday night, though bombs were dropped in many parts of the country. The number of lost, killed or injured in Thursday night's attacks on London area was not heavy.

LAW COURTS AND S. A. HOUSE DAMAGED.

Among the buildings damaged in the London area in the recent raids were law courts and South Africa House

It is notified that considerable delay is occurring at present on cheaper classes of telegrams to the United Kingdom and beyond. —A.P.

SHEER NAZI PROPAGANDA!

Truth About Evacuation Of London

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Enemy wireless station were tonight reporting that the British Government, the Court and Diplomatic Corps are on the verge of leaving London. They have stated as their authority for this entirely unfounded report the American Columbia Broadcasting reporter in London.

The reporter in question, Mr. Edward Murrow, has authorised a statement that the German version of his remarks totally misrepresents his meaning. His actual words were, "Presumably plans for evacuation of London have been ready for more than an year, but I do not believe that serious consideration is being given to such step at the moment. The King and Government are still in London and unless the city becomes untenable I believe they will remain". The German story therefore gives to Mr. Murrow's words a sense exactly opposite of what he intended

The story that the Diplomatic Corps is considering making demarche to Foreign Office about leaving the Capital, is authoritatively stated to be equally untrue. Allegations of this kind from German and German-controlled sources are not unexpected at this moment, and their repetition may be expected over next few days. The German Propaganda Ministry is obviously redoubling its efforts to persuade the world that the British morale is cracking.—Reuter.

BRITISH BOMBERS BUSY

Shipping In Harbours On Fr. And Belgian Coasts Attacked

LONDON, Sept. 14.

All last night until 4.00 (G.M.T.) to-day, British bombers bombarded the French Channel ports along the whole coast line from south of Boulogne to north of Dunkirk

An Air Ministry communique states: "strong forces of bombers attacked enemy shipping in harbours and docks on the French and Belgian coasts, last night. Concentrations of barges were wrecked and dock installations set on fire at Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend and Antwerp. During yesterday barges moored in the river at Ijsselmond, near Rotterdam were bombed.

TANKERS ATTACKED AT ZEEBRUGGE

A daylight attack was also made on a convoy of tankers at Zeebrugge, in which one ship exploded after a direct hit. Two of our aircraft were lost.—Reuter.

R.A.F. ATTACK ON ENEMY GUN POSITIONS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The R.A.F. carried out an attack on long-range guns on the French coast between Calais and Boulogne.

"FIERCEST BOMBARDMENT"

The whole coast line from the south of Boulogne to the north of Dunkirk seemed to be on fire. The heavy crump of the explosions shook the Kent coast. The bombardment is described as the fiercest and the most prolonged of the war. Despite a heavy anti-aircraft barrage British bombs kept falling and falling.—Reuter.

Donations To Relief Fund

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has sent £50,000 to the Australian Commissioner in London as a donation to the relief fund.—Reuter.

SHELL FIRE GUARDS LONDON

STREETS TURNED INTO DEATH-TRAPS

Nazi Raiders Scattered After Duel Between Guns And Bombs

LONDON, Sept. 13

A NETWORK OF STEEL SHELLS BURSTING EVERYWHERE, GUARDED LONDON TO-NIGHT.

The city was bathed in brilliant moonlight. There were more raiders than on previous raid but the barrage scattered them after a duel of guns versus bombs on the outskirts of London.

Violent gunfire, some obviously from weapons of heavy calibre, greeted a lone German raider which flew at a great speed across the London area soon after the warning was sounded.

The plane flew comparatively low, about 5,000 feet. There were vicious bursts of shell fire, some close to the bomber. No searchlights were in action.

Raiders, chiefly lone machines, flew over the London area at intervals of about ten minutes.

As one raider was flying between bursting shells of the barrage, there were three loud whistling noises.

LINE OF SHELLS EXPLODE IN SKY

SHELL BURSTS WERE VISIBLE FOR MILES, SOME SPARKLING WHITE. OTHERS SMOKY RED OR MURKY YELLOW.

SEVERAL PLANES PASSED THE OUTER DEFENCES DRONING OMINOUSLY TOWARDS CENTRAL LONDON.

BATTERY AFTER BATTERY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS JOINED IN UNTIL THERE WAS A DISTINCT LINE OF SHELLS EXPLODING IN THE AIR.

FROM BEHIND THE FIERY LINE CAME THE BUZZ OF PLANE ENGINES. IN MINUTES THE STREETS OF CENTRAL LONDON WERE A DEATHTRAP—BUT THERE WERE NO PEDESTRIANS.

Shrapnel clattered down, bounced off the roofs, whizzed past the windows and shattered the glass. The planes persisted for a little while and newer, seemingly heavier, guns crashed into action.

HARSH BARKS, DEEP BOOMS AND QUICK STACCATO REPORTS OF SMALLER GUNS MINGLED IN SOUND.

INCENDIARY BOMBS FELL ON HOUSES NEAR A SOUTH-WEST SQUARE AND BUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS HELPED TO PUT THEM OUT.

"Fuller details of enemy attacks on Great Britain last night confirm", says an Air Ministry communique, "that no extensive damage was done though bombs were dropped in many parts of the country.

In two towns of the Midlands a small number of casualties were caused.

In the London area the number of persons killed and injured in last night's attacks was not heavy.

Fuller reports of previous night casualties show that 110 persons were killed and 260 injured in the London area.

Early this morning incendiary bombs were dropped in a district of northern Ireland; small fires were started but quickly extinguished and there were no casualties.

At mid-day to-day in addition to attacks on London, enemy aircraft in small numbers dropped bombs in several districts of south-eastern England.

In an Essex town considerable damage was done, but no casualties have been reported.

In several other places, houses and cottages were hit but the general damage and casualties are reported as being slight.

Later enemy aircraft, continuing methods of sudden attack and retreat which have characterised their activities throughout the day, dropped bombs in one district in central London in Eastbourne and some places in Kent.

Some casualties resulted in London and in Eastbourne there were also some casualties most of them slight. Further details there of later attacks are not yet available. **An enemy bomber was shot down by our fighters this morning.**

EXPLOSIONS IN POWDER FACTORY

39 Reported To Be Killed

KENVILS (New Jersey): Sept. 13. Thirty-nine people are now known to have been killed in the explosions that wrecked part of the Hercules Powder Company's factory here yesterday.—Reuter.

"MANY PERILS YET REMAIN TO BE FACED"

Britain's Determination Undiminished, Says Sir Kingsley

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A powerful plea for steady and continuous saving and lending to the State to the utmost was made by Sir Kingsley Wood at a luncheon at Leeds.

After warning the country that there are many perils yet to be faced and declaring that after 12 months of bitter struggle the nation's unity and determination has remained undiminished The Chancellor emphasised that this was no time to weigh the attractiveness of investments.

Quoting figures he said, "We have reached the fine total of 873 millions in subscriptions to national issues of various kinds since the beginning of the war. This included 17 million lent to the treasury free of interest."—Reuter.

Soviet Troops On Rumanian Border

Clash Of Interests Between Moscow And Berlin

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13.

Anxiety with regard to Soviet-Rumanian relations has increased as a result of the latest Soviet note to Rumania protesting against alleged frontier incidents on Wednesday.

The frontier situation has been threatening for some weeks and there have been persistent reports of Soviet troop concentrations along the River Pruth which marks the line of the new border.

Another interesting aspect of the situation is the presence in the Danubian port of Galatz of 1,500 uniformed Nazi officials, ostensibly to organise the evacuation of 90,000 members of the German minority from the Russian occupied provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

Russia And Germany At Cross Purposes?

Political circles here point out that the Soviet 'demarche' to Germany with regard to the Danube clashed for the first time with the German contention that the rest of the territory remaining to Rumania comes within Germany's economic sphere.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST DENIES FRONTIER INCIDENTS

BUCHAREST, Sept. 14.

An official communique states: "foreign radio stations have referred to certain frontier incidents. These do not correspond with the truth. Rumania has not provoked, and does not provoke anybody. Frontier military authorities have strict orders to resist any attempt to pass the Rumanian frontier."—Reuter.

SYRIANS DETERMINED TO RESIST AXIS DESIGNS

British & Turkish Govts. Closely Watching Developments

CAIRO, Sept. 13.

According to a Beirut message to the "Al Misri", the activities of the Italian military mission in Syria show that the Axis policy aims at depriving the country of all means of resistance so that Italy can lay hands on the country at the earliest opportunity.

It would seem that Italy and Germany intend to use Syria and Lebanon as bases for their military forces against the near east as a complement to Italian bases in the Dodecanese.

The message adds these intentions have aroused the indignation of the Syrians, especially the Druses and Syrian leaders, who are determined to resist all Axis attempts to attain this end. The British and Turkish Governments are known to be closely watching developments.—Reuter.

Italian Plane Interned In Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 14.

Three Italian warplanes, believed to have been engaged in an air battle off the Dodecanese Islands, came down off the coast of Finike in southern Anatolia last week-end. It is now revealed that two of the machines sank, the crew being rescued by Italian hospital planes with the exception of one officer, who was interned.

The third plane with a crew of six has been interned.—Reuter.

Govt. Employees Can't Be Civic Guards

MADRAS, Sept. 13

The Government of Madras have considered the question of the desirability or otherwise of permitting Government servants to enlist themselves as Civic Guards.

It is learnt that the Government have come to the conclusion that in view of the need for their presence at their respective normal posts of duty during times of trouble, it is neither necessary, nor desirable that Government employees should be allowed to serve as Civic Guards.—A. P.

Nazis' "Silly Excuses"

Attempts To Hide Damage Done By R. A. F.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Rigidly censored reports fail to reveal the extent of damage wrought in Berlin by the R.A.F., while reports from London indicate that despite destruction and suffering there is no thought of surrender in the minds of the British people, writes 'Sandigo Union' of California and adds: "Reports from the Nazi Military Headquarters betray more excitement and fear than the brief communiques actually say.

The silly excuse of London being bombed in retaliation for British raids over Berlin and other German cities looks even sillier than when the Nazi reports say that the British are causing little or no damage."

Pershing On Britain's Position

LONDON, Sept. 14.

General Pershing, Commander of the American Forces in the last war who celebrated his eightieth birthday yesterday expressed the conviction that Britain would still be able to hold out against the enemy;

He added that Britain was living up to her reputation.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Bhadarwa Shud 14, 1996
Muslim : Shaban 12, 1359
Parsi : Farvardin 11, 1310
Hightide : 11-33; 23-44
Lowtide : 00-00; 00-00
Sunrise : 6h. 26m.
Sunset : 6h. 42m.

DIVINE SERVICE
Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KHOJA-SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT
The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at Samuel St. (Palagally).

PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
A meeting of the Past Students of the Marwadi Commercial High School will be held in the School Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

MR. BANGERA'S SERMON
Mr. M. G. Narayan Bangera will deliver sermon at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. at Baghdad Mansion, Umerkhadi.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Bldg., Girgaum (opp. Portuguese Church) to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

M. J. KHOJA GENERAL BOARDING HOME AND LIBRARY
An extraordinary general meeting of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the institution, 9, Dontad Cross Lane, Mandvi.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central) and other leaders from South India will address a public meeting in the Association premises, Telang Rd., Matunga (G.I.P.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, DADAR
A Study class on Sree Ramakrishna Leelaprasanga (Life and Teachings of Sree Ramakrishna) in Marathi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar, Bombay.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
Mr. Benegal Sanjiva Rao will give a talk on "The Future of the Saraswat Education Society and the Ganapathy High School, Mangalore" in the Association Hall at Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. H. Shankar Rau will preside.

HIMALAYA PARWATIYA SANGH, & GARHWALI BHR. MANDAL, BOMBAY
A meeting of the above Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, when Pandit Govind Vallabha Pant (ex-Premier of U. P.) will be presented with an address.

SOCIETY OF NOSSA SENHORA DA PIEDADE, MAZAGAON
The annual general meeting of the Society and the dinner of the Poor will be held at the Antonio de Souza High School Hall, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. The Right Rev. M. M. Balaguer, S.J., Vicar-General of Bombay will preside.

BILLAWAR ASSOCN. & KANARA BILLAWAR ANATH SANGHA.
Under the auspices of the above Sanghas, the birthday celebration of His Holiness the late Brahma Shree Narayan Gurudev, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Mangrol Mansion Fort. under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. S. Murthy

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"God—Law—Being" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by Questions and Answers.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ
"Onam" celebration at Vanamali Hall, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Programme includes children's party, music, refreshments and Malayalam farce.
A special general meeting of the Samaj will be held at the King George English School, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION
"That the Cinema films are conductive to world degradation of society" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in King George High School, Dadar. Mr. Bhide will propose and Mr. R. I. Patel will oppose. Mr. Govindbhai J. Patel will preside.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Rose of Washington Square" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Little Old New York" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Edison, The Man" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Proud Valley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Irene" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Mother India" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Alakh Niranjan" Daily at 4, 7and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

India Wants Power To Work Out Her Destiny

Ready To Help Britain In War If She Gave India Freedom For Which She Is Fighting

Thousands of people who came to hear Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on Saturday evening at Chowpaty were disappointed as he was prevented from coming there owing to the deliberations of the Congress Working Committee elsewhere Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi and Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi from the N.W.F. addressed the gathering and spoke on the present situation Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

Mr. Asaf Ali at the outset informed those who expected to hear from him about the deliberations or decision of the Congress Working Committee that he would not say a word about it. In due course the decision of the Working Committee would be promulgated not in Bombay alone but all throughout India. In the meantime, he would say a word or two, that there was no time for speeches but the time for action had arrived.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO BRITAIN

The Congress was fighting for the freedom of India as England was fighting for the freedom of the other nations. England had her own difficulties, and it was not the intention of the National Congress to enhance the difficulties of England. But he would inform England that in her hour of need, India was ready to help her, if England would make it possible for India to do so. The National Congress did not want the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to go away out of India, but what the Congress wanted was the power to work out her own destiny.

In the last war, India gave England 15 lacs men to fight her battle and Rs. 400 crores worth cash and materials. In this war, India could help likewise. Mr. Asaf Ali then deprecated the Pakistan scheme and said it would do incalculable harm to the Muslims.

"THE LAST ROUND"

Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi from the N.W.F. said England was at war with Germany for the freedom of other small nations. For India's freedom, England had not to fight with Germany or any other power but only to say a word and India would be free. If England did not utter the word of freedom, he was afraid the Indian National Congress would have to strive to snatch India's freedom. In the last two struggles viz., in 1919 and 1930, the National Congress had partial success, but now in the last round, the success would be complete.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master accorded a vote of thanks to the speakers before the meeting came to a close.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF MINOR BOY

Suspect Released On Bail

A young watchman who was arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday, in connection with the kidnapping of a minor boy from lawful custody, was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate on Saturday morning at Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be released on bail.

It was stated by the police that the boy had left his house to go to school a few days ago and was not seen or heard of since then. Inquiries revealed that the boy was in friendly terms with Sherkhan Ahmed Khan, who had been residing in the same locality but had left it some time ago.

On seeing the boy's uncle on Friday, the suspect is stated to have run away. This roused the uncle's suspicion, who pursued the suspect and got him arrested. A photograph of the boy was found on his person and another in his room.

The accused is believed to have been involved in other cases of kidnapping also. The boy is still untraced.

Mr. Amritlal Ojha's Walk-Out

A paragraph was received from "A Correspondent" and published in the Saturday issue of our paper relating to a lunch given by the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Hon. the Commerce Member, when Mr. Amritlal Ojha, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, left just before the lunch. The correspondent reported that this was due to an inconspicuous place given to him in a corner, not befitting his dignity as President of the Federation. We have seen the plan of the table and the place assigned to Mr. Ojha and it may be stated that the seat assigned to him was neither inconspicuius nor in a corner, it was a place which was quite befitting his dignity as President of the Federation.

Viceroy's Response To Lady Halifax's Appeal

SIMLA, Sept. 14

H. E. the Viceroy in response to an appeal by Lady Halifax has given £1.000 from his war purposes fund to the Y.W.C.A. war time fund. This association, recognised by the British Government as the only women's organisation to serve women of His Majesty's forces, renders the same service to the women of the W.R.-N.S., A.T.S., W.A.A.F., and military nurses as the Y.M.C.A. does to the soldiers.—A P.

A. I. C. C. PROCEEDINGS

Loud-Speaker Arrangements For Public

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes :—

Several representations have been made to us that we should make some arrangement at the A.I.C.C. meeting for the public who are not pass-holders to hear the proceedings of the meeting. In response to these representations we are putting loud-speakers which will enable people on the ground floor of the building to hear the proceedings. We have no doubt that this facility will be taken advantage of.

A. I. C. C. Meeting Arrangements

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce :—

The meeting of the All India Congress Committee will commence at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the Survey Hall of the Cotton Green Buildings, Sewri. The proceedings will begin with the singing of Vande Mataram by Pandit Omkarnath

The meeting Hall is on the second floor of the Building and there are enough lifts to take the members and the guests up.

To avoid congestion one way traffic will be arranged. The members of the A.I.C.C., invited guests and the members of the Press representatives will enter the meeting hall by electric lifts near the main staircase.

The Satyagraha Volunteers and other Congress workers will enter the hall by the Eastern entrance, opposite Ram Mandir.

Arrangements have been made with the Telegraph authorities for booking the Press messages at the Branch Telegraph Office on the ground-floor of the Building.

PUNJAB LEADERS FOR A. I. C. C.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly and Chaudhry Krishna Gopal Dutt, Deputy Leader of the Opposition have arrived in the city to attend the A.I.C.C. sessions. More leaders are arriving to-day.

B. P. C. C. Office

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce :—

The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be removed to the Cotton Green Building to-day (Sunday) for the purposes of A.I.C.C. arrangements It would be located on the 1st floor of the Building and the Telephone No. will be : 41042. All inquiries in connection with the A.I.C.C. to be made at this place after 12 noon to-day (Sunday).

Bombay War Publicity Committee

Special Loud Speaker programme for to-day (Sunday) :—

(GANAPATI IMMERSION DAY)

Marathi.—3-30 p.m. Recorded music. 3-35 "Why Britain is confident of success"—A talk. 3-40 Recorded music. 3-45 "Our Duty"—A talk. 3-50 Recorded music. 3-55 "What is this Fifth Column"—A talk. 4 Close down.

4-30 p.m. Recorded music. 4-35 "Britain is Invincible"—A talk. 4-40 Recorded music. 4-45 "Down with Fascism"—A talk. 4-50 Recorded music. 4-55 "Aerial 'Blitzkrieg' "—A talk. 5 Close down

5-30 p.m Recorded music. 5-35 "Famine Hitler's Greatest Enemy"—A talk. 5-40 Recorded music. 5-45 "Hitler's Days are Numbered"—A talk. 5 50 Recorded music. 5-55 "False Propaganda of Nazis"—A talk. 6 Close down.

Note.—This will be heard only in the Chowpatty Loud Speaker.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SEWRI

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. there will be Flag Salutation to-morrow (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the spacious Maidan of Cotton Green, Sewri. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, will hoist the National Flag and address the Congress volunteers. The function is public and will be attended by All-India leaders. Congress and other volunteers are requested to be present at the Cotton Green, Sewri, at 6-30 a.m. sharp on that day.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETINGS

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakar Wadi, V. Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pt. Ramchandra Sanatak will deliver a public lecture on Vedic Ganpati.

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Gopitalao, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pt. Ram Prasad Sanatak, B.A., will give a public discourse on "Dharmopdesh."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, Bora Bazar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pt. Padam Datt Arya will deliver a public lecture on "Success of Manhood."

Bengal Govt. To Face Deficit?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

"In the coming year there is very little doubt that we shall have to face a considerable deficit," declared Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Finance Minister, speaking in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) to-day in support of a non-official resolution, urging a revision of the recent amendment to the Niemeyer's Award regarding distribution of Central revenues among the provinces.

The resolution, which was moved by a Coalition Party Member was passed without any opposition.—A. P.

U. P. Non-Congress M.L.A.'s To Meet

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

Following the meeting of legislators held recently at the instance of the Congress Party, there is a move afoot to hold a meeting of all those members who are not in agreement with the Congress viewpoint.

Mr. Ram Sahai, a member of the U. P. Legislative Council, announces that invitations have been issued to all non-Congress members who were in opposition to meet at Lucknow on September 22.

He hopes that members of both the houses of legislature would accept the invitation and attend the meeting.—A. P

"Anti-Repression Day" At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

A public meeting, in observance of the Anti-repression Day, was held this evening at the Gandhi Ground, wher. speeches condemning the policy of the Government and protesting against the arrest of Congress workers were made. Better treatment and facilities for the political prisoners were demanded at the meeting.

Earlier a procession was taken out through the main streets of the city terminating at the Gandhi Ground.—United Press

CALCUTTA, September 12.—Mr. G. L. Mehta of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company has been unanimously elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce as its representative on the Calcutta Port Trust.—United Press.

ULTRA-MODERN
THE PICTURIZATION OF "BHAROSA" IS NOT ONLY MAGNIFICENT BUT MOST MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL

SEE AND ENJOY
AS THOUSANDS HAVE DONE
MINERVA'S SOCIAL SUPER

BHAROSA

Directed By
SOHRAB MODI

5th WEEK 5th WEEK!
AT THE MINERVA
DAILY: 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.
SAT, SUN., HOLIDAYS MATINEE AT 1-30 p. m.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

14 Alleged Communists Discharged

Four Re-arrested Under Defence Of India Rules; Three To Face Charges Under Press Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fourteen out of the 17 persons arrested in the city on August 31 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Indian Press Emergency Act for their alleged association with Communist activities were ordered to be discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on an application made by the police.

The police stated that there was no evidence to place these 14 persons on a charge-sheet and therefore applied for their discharge. Their names are:—

K. R. Warrier, K. P. M. Menon, B. R. Desai, J. N. Varma, S. V. Gunavanthe, D. R. Kharkar, V. G. Shringurey, V. B. Donde, K. M. Phansalkar, J. V. Shah, H. R. Patel, M. B. Shah, A. Gangriwalla and E. C. Deshpande.

Four of the discharged persons had a momentary freedom as they were re-arrested under the Defence of India Rules. The names of the persons, who were re-arrested are: K. R. Warrier, K. P. M. Menon, J. N. Varma and K. M. Phansalkar.

The remaining three, V. S. Maydeo, S. A. Chaubal and S. S. Chaubal, will be placed on a charge-sheet under Section 18(1) of the Indian Press Emergency Act as soon as the police inquiries are complete. The police, applied for an extension of the bail period of these three accused, which was granted by the Magistrate.

Viceroy's Objection To Sind Bill

KARACHI, September 13

H. E. the Viceroy has directed the Sind Legislative Assembly through the Governor to reconsider the Bill to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act passed by the House early this year.

The Bill allows employers to deduct from the salaries of their workers their debts to Co-operative Societies, to which principle the Viceroy, to whom the Bill was referred by the Governor, has taken exception.—United Press.

Annul That "Unwarranted Decision"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Strong condemnation of the decision of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee to suspend Mr. M. N. Roy from membership of all elective organisations of the Congress, was voiced at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of Radical Congressmen.

The Committee urged upon the Working Committee to rescind the "unwarranted decision" and requested all democratic organisations and Congress members to demand its annulment.—A. P.

Ex-Lahore Conspiracy Case Prisoner Arrested

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

The police authorities carried out a search to-day at the residence of Mr. Yashpal, an ex-Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoner.

It is understood that some proscribed literature was seized by the police.—A. P.

Opium In Icecream Machine!

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Twenty seers of contraband opium and a quantity of contraband 'ganja' were seized by the Excise Police from the Dum Dum junction station last night.

The contraband, worth about Rs. 3,200, were concealed in an icecream machine.

Two upcountrymen have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

Aney Ill

YEOTMAL, Sept. 14.

Owing to sickness Mr. Aney has cancelled his engagements at Bombay and Poona.

Despite indisposition he attended for a few minutes a crowded function organised last night to celebrate his sixtieth birthday.—A. P.

MR. K. NATARAJAN RETIRES

Public Appreciation Of Services

Mr. K Natarajan the veteran Indian Journalist has retired from the editorship of the "Indian Social Reformer" on the completion of 50 years of service in the cause of Social Reform in particular and reform in general. To give public expression to the country's appreciation of Mr. Natarajan's unique record of public service a Committee is being formed and the following ladies and gentlemen have already agreed to be on the Committee. viz:—

Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Mr. B. G. Kher, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Sir Sitaram Patkar, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. R. P. Masani, Prof. N. K. Bhagvat, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Jayashree Raiji, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Mr. H. G. Anjaria, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi, Mrs. Premlata M. Jayakar, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. R. R. Bakhle.

Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, D G. Dalvi and others have been approached. The first meeting of the Committee will be held during the next fortnight when the formation has been complete.

Suggestions and communications may be addressed for the present to Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Khar, Bombay 21.

Malabar Magistrate's Ban On "Protest Day"

CALICUT, Sept. 13.

The District Magistrate, Malabar, has issued an order under Rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules banning meetings, processions, etc., in the district of Malabar on September 15.

The order has been issued consequent on the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee's call to the public of the province to celebrate September 15 as a Protest Day to show their resentment against the "repressive" policy of the Government.—United Press.

Moulvi Shah Abdul Alim Lecture At Junagadh

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, September 12.

Under the auspices of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Literary Society of the Junagadh College, Moulvi Shah Abdul Alim delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Japan and Islam" on Wednesday the 11th instant.

Mr. A. K. Y. Abrahani the Chief Accounts Officer of the State was in the Chair. The learned speaker spoke on the religious, political and social conditions of the people in Japan and their relationship with Islam as a religion and the Muslims, specially of the Asiatic countries.

LEAVE EVERYTHING TO MAHATMA GANDHI

Prakasam On Future Course Of Action

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

"The ever-changing conditions make it impossible for any one to stick to the same opinion about the next step that should be decided upon. Any step that may be taken must be one that will ensure complete success," says Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in a statement through the "United Press."

"My own feeling is that if we had been engaged in the constructive work during the last ten months with or without negotiations for a settlement we would have been absolutely certain of our ground by now. To carry the masses with us there is no better programme than the constructive programme. Even the preparations necessary for the calling of the constituent Assembly have not been attempted until now."

Referring to direct action Mr. Prakasam says: "Previous experience during the last twenty years of non-violent fight has convinced us that there is enough number of persons to make sacrifices under any circumstances, if the call comes from the leader of the country. The situation is grave now. The best course for the A.I.C.C. under the present conditions, is to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi.

Rererring to the reply of the Secretary of State for India and its bearing on the present situation, Mr. Prakasam observed: "We must feel thankful for the attitude of Britain because it has brought together all Congress ranks and secured the service of Mahatma Gandhi once again at this very critical period. Leadership is unanimous to-day in requesting him to lead the country once again on his own terms and on his own lines.—United Press.

7 Congress Volunteers Arrested

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

A batch of seven volunteers of Phikhana Ward Congress Committee was arrested to-day on a charge of holding a parade in Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Park in defiance of the ban imposed on drilling by non-official volunteers organisations.

The arrests have been made under Rule 58 of the Defence of India Ordinance. This brings the total number of arrests to 94.—A. P.

SHANTI SENA—GANDHI SANGH MOVE

PATNA, Sept. 13.

A suggestion to form a non-violent army named "Shanti Sena" under the auspices of the All-India Gandhi Seva Sangh is made in a letter written by the General Secretary of the Sangh to the Secretary of the Sangh's branch at Ranchi.

The "Shanti Sena" when formed, it is stated will devote themselves to prevention and control of communal disturbances by non-violent means and to promotion of goodwill and harmony among the various communities.—A. P.

Shantaram has a great gift for acting. In the picture on the left he is rehearsing for Shanta Muzumdar and Jayashree in his coming picture 'Padosi'. In the picture on the right he is showing a mannerism to Jagirdar in the rehearsal of the same picture. Delighted at his skill, Datey and Mazhar Khan exclaim "how easily can he get under the skin of the character!".

NARSI BHAGAT'S GRAND PREMIERE

Film Of The Season At Krishna

Prakash Pictures had made a name for themselves by their 'Pournima'. 'Narsi Bhagat' in which Vishnupant Pagnis and Durga Khote are starred, was shown on Saturday to a select gathering of newspapermen and other guests. The picture has been beautifully executed and promises to have a very good run at Krishna. It has all the good points of 'Tukaram' and Dnyaneshwar' and Durga Khote has got a role which enhances her reputation as an actress. Pagnis also has given an equally good, performance in this picture as in "Tukaram."

PRODUCING STUDIOS' REQUIREMENTS

New Company Formed In Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

An announcement of great importance to the Indian film and cinema industry was made this week when details of the Formation of the new company, Photophone Equipments, Limited, were released.

Since the commencement of the growth of the Indian Cinema industry, the necessity of a company catering to the technical requirements of producing studios, as well as the theatre itself, has been felt, and the promoters of the new company have been working with this end in view. Commencing immediately, Photophone Equipments, Ltd., will undertake the distribution of such important products as RCA Photophone Recorders and Reproducers; Simplex Projection Equipment; Strong Arc Lamps; Columbia Carbons; RCA Public Address and Commercial Sound Products together with sundry accessories necessary to the industry.

Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, formerly Managing Director of Fazalbhoy Limited, has been appointed Managing Director of Photophone Equipments, Limited, and as such will immediately take charge of commercial operations of the company. Mr. A. B. Tyrrell, Managing Director of RCA Photophone (India) Limited, will act as joint Managing Director of the New Company with Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy.

At present, the headquarters of Photophone Equipments. Limited. are located at Prospect Chambers. Hornby Road, Bombay.

Secret Of Devaki Bose's Art

Mr. B. P. Acharya writes:—

Among our Directors Devaki Bose is the least understood and hence is generally called a 'mystic.' There have been conflicting criticisms of his directorial ability. Some people admire him but some disapprove of his cult and ignore him. Even our Mr. K. A. Abbas, the reputed critic and author, in an article published in the "Filmindia," made an attempt 'to make Devaki Bose easier' but succeeded only in making him more difficult. He went to the length of calling him a 'menace,' and his cult 'hocus-pocus.' But even those who dislike Devaki Bose agree that he is a genius.

ALLEGED OBSCURANTISM.

Then, why some people refuse to give him a place among our three first-rate directors? Mr. Abbas had observed in his article that Devaki Bose had consistently failed to give social significance to his pictures, and turned out an 'idolator worshipping the glory that was Ind.' Evidently, some people have a craze for pictures produced for the propagation of the progressive ideals with a special significance to the modern society. A picture like 'Vidyapati' will not please this type of people because it is a romance belonging to the past and has nothing to do with our ultra modern society. Appreciation of such a picture will mean to them 'living in imagination' or 'worshipping the past glory.'

In the same article, Mr. Abbas, in his eagerness, did not spare even the 'fans' of Devaki Bose. His sapient remark was that the admirers who went mad after 'Puran Bhakt,' would not even give up smoking cigarettes not to speak of bigger things. But one wonders, whether those went mad after 'Tukaram' would give their last sugar-cane to neighbour's children thus denying to their own children? It is a mistaken idea that the pictures would impress a man to such an extent as to make him change his habits or opinions. Mr. Abbas is prejudiced against Devaki Bose and his cult—that is all.

FILMS ARE ENTERTAINMENT.

But is it the right way to judge a picture? We all know that the majority of the people go to see the pictures for entertainment We do not go there only with a view to get educated or to learn about bad condition of our society or to get solutions of social problems. The primary object of the films is entertainment. Such being the case, critics would be failing in their duty if they ignored the beauty of a picture in their zeal to expose its uselessness to the society on the ground that it failed to solve any social problems.

Mr. Devaki Bose is a poet and an artist. He always tries to create a beautiful piece of art. He does not care whether there is social significance in his pictures or not so long as it is perfect to his satisfaction. A melodious song, a beautiful poem, a charming dream of ideal or any other highly artistic thing—all these even when used to glorify the past do not deserve to be disliked. We appreciate beauty in a rose and we forget to think whether it is useful or not.

WORSHIPPER OF BEAUTY.

Devaki Bose presented us a great philosopher in 'Puran Bhakt.' He set an example to other Directors in the general improvement of technical and other

Vasantee in 'Musafir' at Opera House.

aspects. He gave us a 'Meera,' a 'Seeta' and a 'Vidyapati.' All these characters live in the depths of our hearts because the Director had put a new life in them and had lent them new colour and new beauty. Devaki Bose is a worshipper of beauty. If some of his pictures had failed, it was only by his own standard; these failures could bring him down to the level of the ordinary directors.

He is neither a mystic nor a menace, but an idealist. If Shantaram deals with the problems of modern society, Nitin tries to build up an ideal society, and Barua exposes life with a rational view. Devaki Bose tries only to present us a beautiful forgotten poem in a new rhyme. It would be unsympathetic to run down one or the other. All the four are great in their respective spheres.

INTIMATE VIEW OF HOME LIFE

'Sanskar' Of National Studios Coming

The sanctity of the Hindu home has been respected through ages. The cloistered life of a Hindu wife guarded from prying eyes was good and desirable in ancient times when religion had a different meaning and civilization a different purpose.

With the march of time, modernity stepped into these homes and took with it temptations and discontent. Till modern civilization had taken a hand in shaping this World, men were more than happy with their family life as chosen by their parents and ordained by their customs.

Civilization changed all this and with its glitter, and glamour of modern life created the other woman outside the home, smart, educated and often sophisticated.

The man in the home became dissatisfied with the goddess of his home and mother of his children. His heart craved for thrills and his reason was blinded by passion. That other woman, with her glitter and glamour, waited outside the threshold of the home, beckoning with smile and guile.

And when man crossed that threshold to meet the other woman, the World's greatest drama took place. Writers call it the eternal triangle—Wives call it a tragedy of life. Mistresses know it as a passion-play.

Whatever was it called, it provided a thrilling drama to the movie makers.

"Sanskar" or "Chhoti Bahu" produced by National Studios is one such drama, in which for the first time the camera travels right into the bridal chamber and brings out thrilling and pathetic secrets of the cloistered life of a Hindu wife, waiting patiently through eternity for her husband to return.

Here is a tale of a simple village girl who was married to an educated man and was happy till a certain stage. Suspicion, fostered by a family hussy, ruins the love between the husband and the wife and tragedy enters their life.

The home is on the brink of an earthquake but this time the other woman saves it from crashing.

With a cast led by Rose, Harish and Jyoti, Director Virendra C. Desai has given a very intimate picture of a Hindu home caught in the rumble of an impending tragedy.

It is a picture worth seeing twice, for, it has something to tell to every man with the home-making instinct.

POONA RACES

Punters At Sea At Poona

INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES FOR POMPOM

Daily Treble Of Rs. 4,330 Carried Forward

Punters were at sea on the penulti mate day of the Big Meeting at Poona. With the solitary exception of Hand Bell, outsiders monopolised the issues in all the other events. Favourites finished inexplicably nowhere and the bookies had a great day. There was on ly a moderate crowd present, and some thrilling sport was witnessed.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley with his family attended the races. His Mare Sappho very nearly annexed the Indian Breeders Stakes; but it was definitely unlucky in being beaten by the slenderest margin of short head in a thrilling race with Chotani's candidate, Pompom on whom Meekings had to do some strenuous riding to put off the favourite Sappho. The daily treble of Rs. 4,330 had no successful claimant and is carried forward to the next meeting

MEEKINGS IN FORM

Jockey Meekings, long out of limelight, had a good treble. For trainer C. H. Northmore he completed a double on Scotland for ever and Sir Robin, whose names by a various coincidence are alliterative, and for Chotani he landed the spoils in the Indian Breeders Stakes, on Pompom.

THE ROUT STARTS

The rout for the day started with Qudum al Khair, the favourite, finishing fourth in the Beyrut Plate, which was annexed by King Farouk. The Gaekwar bracket was scratched and Bola on King Farouk rode a well judged race to beat Kaid Saoud, and Sheriff.

Orange Flower has the least expected in the Probynabad Plate, in which almost all the other horses were fancied at equal odds.

It was proving terribly fractious at the gate and the start was considerably delayed because of his antics. When finally the race was started it got into the trench, and from the bend Fairy Queen and the Kolhapur Colt broke away leaving their company several lengths behind. The Tyrano Colt by its remarkable victory by lengths, impressed one as a horse of a fine type; Fairy Queen ran a length behind and twelve lengths behind finished Miss Chief and other horses.

GOLDEN MANTLE FAILS

A keen finish has witnessed in the Newcastle Plate, between Sunnymorn and Hassina in which the latter just lost by a short head to Higgin's candidate. The favourite Golden Mantle finished nowhere quite unaccountably. Bobby in the Bara, the Pinxit gelding ran a commendable race, paying the highest dividend for place. It is coming an nicely and is worth following.

ODORANTE SPRING SURPRISE

The Lawn Plate saw nineteen horses in class four lining up. Silk Apron was medium of large speculation, but it gave such a disgraceful display of itself that it did not even figure on the board. The winner was Forsyth's forlorn nominee, the Aethelstan mare Odorante, which paid a sensational dividend of Rs. 218.

AN EXCITING FINISH

The Beyrut Plate division one provided the most exciting finish for the day. Sallal Pasha, Hashim and Star of Kashmir, all neglected horses were engaged in a terrific struggle at the finish, in which Sallal Pasha was awarded the verdict, with Star of Kashmir and Hashim, second and third respectively. The favourite Can You never looked like a winner and I am afraid it needs definitely a change of jockey. It has lost a good deal of public money in its two outings and its failure even to figure on the board is inexplicable. Sallal Pasha, was marvellously handled by Kasim Hassan, to gain the verdict from the close contestants, incidentally paying the highest dividend for the day.

Meekings completed his treble on Sir Robin and to steer home to victory the son of Christopher Robin, he had to put out his best riding ability. Valkyrian is the most unlucky horse of the season On two consecutive occasions, it was beaten practically on the post. Britt on Lord Byron managed to run third, two lengths in front of Tipperary.

The daily double paid Rs. 318-8 and the daily treble of Rs. 4,330, is carried forward.

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. K. T. Sampat and Mr. J. R. Kasperkhan's KING FAROUQ 9-0, Bola 1
Mr. G. L. Shinde's KAID SAOUD 8-8, Mahmud Khan 2
Mr. P. D. Bolton's SHERIFF 7-11, K. Narsaya 3
Mr. N. Rupchand's QUDUM AL KHAIR 8/7, Laloo 4
Not run: Young Tiger 8/8, Mathkoor 8/4.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 min. 55 4/5 secs
Tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 58 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8/8, Gill 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRY QUEEN 8 5, Maxwell 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's MISS CHIEF 8-5, Britt 3
Mr. G Dharamsey's RESPITE 8-5, Marrable 4
Not run: Swastika 8/5
Won by 1 length, 12 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 32 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 137 for win; Rs. 28, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. B. K. Poddar's SUNNYMORN 8-4, Cook 1
Mr. R. Svamvur's HASSINA 7-11, J. O.'-Neale 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY IN THE BARN 7-11, Adley 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's UM HABIBA 8-6 (cd. 8l4), M. Khan 4
Not run: Final Glance 9/0, Meadow 9/0, Levant 8/13, Jewel 7/12, Brittas Belle 7/11, Remarque 7/7.
Won by short-head, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 29 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 30 and Rs. 106 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HAND BELL 8-8, Jones 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Harishchandraji's ISHTAY 8-8, Evans ...2
Mr. Osman Chotani's FAKHR UL MULK 8-8, Meekings 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 8-8, Brace 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 32 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE LAWN PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major Rajkumar C. Desraj Urs' ODORANTE 7-7, Raffaele 1
Mr. O. Randall's VALENCIA 8-10, Cook ...2
Mrs. Justice's AQUAFORTIS 8-8, Bond 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 8-2 (cd. 7/13) M. Khan 4
Not run: Whyna 9/0, Gay Nora 8/0, Shivakumari 7/9.
Won by neck, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 30 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 218 for win; Rs. 57, Rs. 46 and Rs. 75 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Andrew's SCOTLAND FOR EVER 7-12, Meekings 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's LINGFIELD 8/8, Britt 2
Mr. P. D. Bolton's KILT 7-7 (cd. 7/6) Raffaele 3
Mr. Ice's SOLMINT 8/5 (cd. 7/12), Faruq Shah 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Osman Chotani's POMPOM 8/5, Meekings 1
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's SAPHO 8-6, Marrable 2
Mr. G. Subbarow's EAGER TIT, 8-10, Adley 3
Mr. R. S. Irani's MAZARIN 7-4, Shanker ...4
Not run: Limelight 8/4, Bell Boy 7/7.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win: Rs. 40, Rs. 16 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Mohsin Hassan's SALLAL PASHA 8/0 (cd. 7/11), K. Hassan 1
Mr. A. K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 8/12, Jones 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 9/0, Raffaele 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's ATTAF BEG 8/2, Jadhav 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 227 for win; Rs. 65, Rs. 43 and Rs. 67 for places.
Winner trained by Ahmed Abbas.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. I) Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Andrew's SIR ROBIN 8/10, Meekings 1
The Maharaja of Pariakimedi's VALKYRIAN 8/0 (cd. 7/11), Md. Khan 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON 8/0, Britt 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's TIPPERARY 8/0, Evans 4
Not run: Shadrach 8/4, Don't Shoot 8/4, Reviresco 7/10.
Tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 28 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

Mohammadan Sporting Forced To Draw

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

The Mohammadan Sporting Club, Calcutta, drew with a Cawnpore and Lucknow combined eleven, in an exhibition match, neither side scoring

Both the teams were equally matched and chances of scoring were fairly even. The goalkeepers underwent some severe test but acquitted themselves creditably.—A. P

Badminton

Western India Championships

Rangnekar And Patwardhan Beat All-India Champions

Despite there being only three matches down for the decision in the Western India Badminton Championship, it was past 9 p.m. before the crowded stands could disperse. The matches were all important, two being finals and one the second semi-final in the Men's Singles. Bombay fans were thrilled to see K. M. Rangnekar and G. D. Patwardhan beat the all-India Double's Title holders, Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain. "The Bombay Chronicle" had commented earlier: "Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain hail from Punjab with a great reputation yet, we can't see our local pair K. M. Rangnekar and G. D. Patwardhan being beaten". The match was a triumph for Rangnekar. He played a tremendous game and practically played the all-India champion singlehanded, as Patwardhan was greatly handicapped by a pulled arm muscle. Rangnekar out played both Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain. The sets ran 9—15, 15—8, 18—15 Rangnekar showed indomitable spirit. He and Patwardhan had allowed the champions into the lead 9—3 in the last set. Rangnekar took command of things, and with some terrific smashing and very shrewd placing went to 5-9, 8-9 and 9—9, when his effort was given rounds of applause. The Bombay men conceded a point, but replied with two. They next gave three, and things looked dangerous with Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain standing with 13 to their opponents 11. Rangnekar and Patwardhan with their next service made it thirteen all midst tremendous cheering. The all-India champions asked for five points. Before the eventual winners lost their service the boards indicated 15—13 in their own favour. The Punjab challengers took a point with difficulty and Rangnekar and partner added two (17—14). Their opponents made it 17—15, Game point came to the Bombay pair. Fans made a rush for the winners and they had to contend with tumultous congratulations that came upon them.

G. L. Lewis, the all-India champion, was fully extended by R. N. Kanga, Few people knew that Lewis took the court with a fever temperature of 103 degrees. Undoubtedly Kanga played the game of his life, seldom has this regular tournament player pleased fans more. He smashed superbly his drops shots were delightful and his court craft masterly. The match was a duel. Both men were tired at the close of the first set as repeated long rallies were common with a deal of base-line play. This was won by Kanga 15—10. Lewis took the court fresher for the second set and Kanga was beaten here fairly easily 15—6. The next set was a terrific fight, both men were groggy, Lewis' temperature was telling, Kanga's stamina was badly failing. The all-India title holder steadily got a grip on the game and led 10—3. Play was not one-sided and several rallies brought the spectators to their feet. Kanga then scored two (10—5). Lewis did the same (12—5). Kanga took four points in one service (12—9). The score then ran 13—9, 13—10, 14—10, 15—10.

Miss P. de Lima and Miss F. Vacha are Western India's new Women's Doubles' Champions they eliminated Mrs. Maneckshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadalal worthily after conceding the first set. This victory in some quarters was unexpected, but it was fully deserved. Miss de Lima took upon herself the harsher part of the game allowing Miss F. Vacha to do the brainy work at the net. The winning pair combined brilliantly and allowed their opponents little quarter after the first set.

The following were the results:—

LADIES DOUBLES—(Final)—Miss P. de Lima and Miss F Vacha beat Mrs. Maneckshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadalal, 15—10, 10—15, 15—11.

MEN'S DOUBLES—(Final)—G. D. Patwardhan and K. M. Rangnekar beat Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain, 9—15, 15—8, 18—15.

MEN'S SINGLES—(Semi-Final):—G. L. Lewis beat R. N. Kanga, 10—15, 15—6, 15—10

To-day's Matches

—5-30 p.m. MEN'S SINGLES FINAL:—G. L. Lewis vs. G. D. Patwardhan.

6-00 p.m. LADIES SINGLES FINAL:—Miss F. Vachha vs. Mrs. Maneckshaw.

6-30 p.m. MIXED DOUBLES FINAL:—G. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis vs. K. M. Rangnekar and Miss P. de Lima.

The Hon'ble Sir John W. F. Beaumont, Kt., K. C. Chief Justice of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

CEYLON CRICKETERS FOR INDIA

COLOMBO, Sept. 14.

The question of sending a Ceylon team to tour India was discussed in the light of the latest letter from the Board of Control for Cricket in India by the Committee of the Ceylon Cricket Association. The Secretary formed the meeting that invitations were issued to fifty prospectives and thirty accepted. It was unanimously decided to write to the Secretary of the Board of Control confirming the tour and accepting, the suggested itinerary.

As regards Baroda's invitation, it was provisionally accepted, but other District invitations were regretfully declined owing to shortness of the tour.—A. P.

NEW DELHI FOOTBALL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14.

Interesting Football was witnessed to-day in the Mohendra Memorial Cup Tournament when Howrah District Association (Calcutta) beat Companions (Delhi) by one goal to nil. Howrah scored in the third minute.—A. P.

Further Restrictions On 'Forward Bloc' Leader

DACCA, Sept. 14.

Mr. Mrityunjay Roy, Assistant Secretary of the Dacca District Forward Bloc, has been served with an order under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting him from carrying on correspondence with a number of prominent members of the Forward Bloc. Mr. Roy is already under orders of home internment.—A. P

Egglefield For Bombay

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Captain L. A. Eggelefield, Deputy Director, Civil Aviation in India, leaves Simla to-day for Bombay where he will conduct the second class air navigators' examination He returns to Simla on September 23rd.—A. P.

LEAGUE CABINET AND COUNCIL MEETINGS

No Change In Dates: But Will Be Held At Delhi Instead Of At Aligarh

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, in a press statement says:—

"Since the announcement in the press that the meetings of the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Aligarh on the 28th and 29th of September, I have received a number of requests from the students of the Muslim University and from others to change the dates of the meetings as the University will be closed from the 23rd of September to the 4th of October 1940 on account of autumn vacation and a large number of students will not be present at Aligarh at the time of the meetings.

It is not possible to change the dates of the meetings for various reasons; but to meet the general wishes of the students of the University and others, it has been decided to hold the meetings at Delhi instead of at Aligarh on the dates already announced viz 28th and 29th of September 1940 and later on, sometime, in November to hold meetings of the Working Committee and the Council at Aligarh.

The Working Committee will meet at Delhi at Gul-i-Raana, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi on the 28th of September at 11 a. m. and the Council at the Central Office of the All-India Muslim League on the 29th of September at 10-30 a.m.—A. P.

Shadows Of Coming Events

By NADIR BOMON-BEHRAM

The Congress is on the eve of a momentous decision. The nature of that decision will be determined by the All-India Congress Committee which is holding its sessions to-day in Bombay. The presidents and secretaries of all the Provincial Congress Committees are present as delegates by special invitation, no doubt with the idea of chalking out a practical course which these Committees will be called upon to follow. A weighty decision is in the brewing, and the various Congress leaders have not been so reticent that we cannot forestall with a degree of certainty what form the decision will take.

There are three alternative courses which the A.I.C.C. may consider. The first is to follow a policy of benevolent neutrality. This policy has been followed by the Congress in the past, on the ground that Britain should not be embarrassed in the hour of peril. And if this was the decision of the Congress at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, it should dominate the Congress mind to-day with even greater force now that the international situation has worsened. But on the other hand, all benevolent sentiments towards Britain have evaporated since the Viceroy's statement of August 8, and the unhelpful, and even hostile attitude which the Secretary of State has adopted since then.

A Rude Awakening

The Congress found itself cruelly deceived in the offers for constitutional changes which the Viceroy made on behalf of His Majesty's Government. They were changes which did not constitute progress; the offers were considered to be couched in vague terms; they conceded nothing in the present, although they made promises for the future. But nationalist opinion considers that the establishment of an interim National Government at the Centre would be the touchstone of British sincerity; and if this demand was refused, then Britain's promises for the future would have as much value as an insolvent's cheque.

Congress leaders and the nationalist press have not only described these offers as futile, but as a definite attempt at destroying the power and the prestige of the Congress. The assurance to the minorities has been couched in a language that is calculated to provoke them to an opposition of the majority party. So that the Congress is not only faced with an opposition from Britain, but from the minorities in the country itself. These are a few instances under which a prolonged policy of benevolent neutrality seems out of the question.

Satyamurti's Proposals

The second alternative is Mr. Satyamurti's proposition to return to office in the provinces; and from that high place of official advantage to carry on negotiations for the creation of a National Government at the Centre. Mr. Satyamurti's contention is that the British Government cannot possibly refuse to let them return to office on the ground that the Congress is hostile to them in having refused the Viceregal offers; for then neither has the Muslim League accepted them, and yet Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan's ministry is functioning in the Punjab, and that of Mr. Fazlul Huq in Bengal. But the real question is not whether the British Government will allow the Congress to take charge of the Government of the eight provinces, but whether the Congress itself is prepared to go back to its former position.

Mr. Satyamurti's suggestion has met with a cold reception in Congress circles so far, and it is doubtful whether it will get a hearing in the A. I. C. C. The reason for this is evident. If the Congress were to propose to return to office at this stage, it would be tantamount to an admission that the step it took in the past of relinquishing office was a wrong one; secondly, one fails to understand how being in provincial Governments will help to negotiate better for Central Power; thirdly, a return to office will greatly antagonise the minorities, and create a suspicion in their minds that the Congress has all the while been manoeuvring for party power, and that having failed so far in getting a dominant place in the Central Government it has returned to power in the provinces; and fourthly, it means co-operation with the British Government in spite of the latter's anti-pathetic attitude to national aspirations. Mr. Satyamurti is, therefore, not likely to have any support in the A. I. C. C., and it is doubtful if his proposal will even be discussed.

The Struggle

That leaves the Congress with the third alternative: to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement. But this is a crucial problem on which the Congress is a house divided against itself. Certain sections of the Congress seem to favour a continuation of the policy of non-co-operation, without, however, initiating a civil disobedience campaign. Their argument is that the Congress has upheld the principle of non-violence, and based its claims on moral grounds. If they were to hamper Britain in an embarrassing moment, then the moral justification would be undermined.

There is another section of Congressmen who seem to think that the moral question does not crop up at all; that it is the fault of Britain, who has wilfully refused freedom to a nation that is clamouring to be free; that she has attempted to humiliate the Congress; and that she is even seeking to render the Congress impotent as a power in Indian politics. And hence, the only course is to resort to civil disobedience.

The way out of this internal conflict is obvious. It will take the form of scrapping the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee, and installing Mahatma Gandhi once again on the high altar of the Congress, and entrusting to him the task of steering the Congress barge through the troubled waters of Indian politics. But will Mahatma Gandhi assume the leadership is a question which may pertinently be asked. Prominent Congressmen seem to think that Mahatma Gandhi will raise no objection to leading the Congress once more; for the breach which was caused between him and certain members of the Working Committee over the question of helping Britain in her war efforts, has automatically been healed owing to the rejection of the Congress offer of co-operation to Britain. Mahatma Gandhi himself does not seem to be averse to the idea of becoming the Congress "Dictator"; he seems to have lost his sympathy for Britain, and has thrown out veiled threats that the science of Satyagraha can be modified to suit the present imperfect conditions.

Gandhiji's Lead

There is no doubt, therefore that Gandhiji will dominate the present sessions of the A.I.C.C., and the Congress in the future. But what exactly is the policy he will chalk out for future action will remain a matter for conjecture until the A.I.C.C. sessions are over. There are three alternatives before him. He can launch a nation-wide struggle; or start a satyagraha campaign on a limited scale with only that group which had sided with him during the Delhi sessions of the Working Committee, and the A.I.C.C. sessions at Poona; or he might yet negotiate with the Viceroy for an honourable compromise.

A mass movement would no doubt be most effective in securing the Congress ends. But it would embarrass Britain at a critical moment in the war, and throw the country into disorder. This move would conflict with Mahatma Gandhi's erstwhile sympathies for Britain, and with his statement to the effect that the country was not prepared for a Civil Disobedience Movement. The second alternative is, therefore, more likely. Mahatma Gandhi and a handful of his followers would lead the campaign. He might start a fast, in which case Britain, committed to face the onus of his death, would necessarily have to relent. But the third course seems to be even more cogent: for if it fails it does not preclude the Congress from resorting to any of the others. Indeed, it is already rumoured in certain political circles that Mahatma Gandhi is even now negotiating with the Viceroy for a peaceful settlement of the question. How far the Viceroy, who has to rely on Whitehall for his decisions, will bend to the proposals of peace is quite a different matter.

Decisive Step

Whatever the course the Congress might take, with or without the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, it will have to carefully consider every step it takes; for besides national issues, the very power and prestige of the Congress are in the balance. The Congress has to face opposition not only from Britain, but from the other political parties in the country, and even from an element within itself. One false step at this moment, and the Congress will have to pay dearly for it.

The Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Ambedkarites, the Liberals, and the Princes have all been ranged against the Congress. The first duty of the Congress will, therefore, be to steer clear of any opposition to them. The minorities have always been suspicious of the Congress, and this suspicion has given place to antagonism now that there is the question of sharing power in the Central Government, and in view of the fact that the British Government have encouraged them towards an opposition

The Leftist element has created an atmosphere of suspicion against the Congress by injudicious criticism. The Congress stands charged with having followed Fascist methods; of weak and vacillating leadership; and of having lost opportunities in the past. But although pressed on the one hand by the short-sighted Leftist and on the other hand goaded to a challenge by an unsympathetic Imperialism, Congress leaders will have to realise that courting prison need not necessarily be the height of political wisdom. If the Congress were to be broken up or declared illegal, then our aspirations will be deprived of organised expression. Whatever course the Congress may finally adopt, one hopes it will be guided not by an external pressure or a sense of its own prestige, but by a consideration for the masses which it has always claimed to represent.

WILL HINDU SABHA ACCEPT VICEROY'S OFFER?

League Demand Creates Hitch

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

Hindu Sabhaite leaders in the Province are meeting here to-morrow informally to consider the Savarkar-Viceroy correspondence and formulate their views for submission to the parent body.

It is understood that the Hindu Mahasabha has taken provincial branches into confidence and requested them to submit their respective opinions, before finally replying to the Viceroy.

The Hindu Sangathan Committee is meeting on the 20th when decisions would be taken to be forwarded to Mr. V. D. Savarkar.

Interviewed by the press, Lala Hariram Sheth, Secretary of the Committee, said that the Hindu Mahasabha would think twice before agreeing to join the expanded Executive Council if the British Government went out of its way to concede the demands of the Muslim League.—A. P.

Godrej

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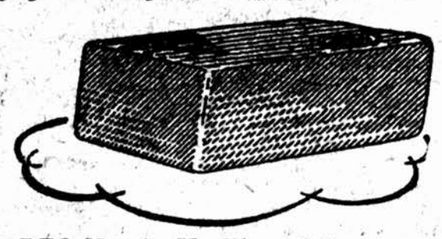

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"Britain Has Made Her Choice, India Will Make Hers"

Bombay Legislators Condemn Govt.'s Attitude

Strong Protest Against Suppression Of Legislature

RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND REJECTING ITS PROPOSALS AND UNEQUIVOCALLY CONDEMNING THE "IRRESPONSIBLE AND AUTOCRATIC EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY" BY THE GOVERNOR WERE PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON SATURDAY. THE HON. G. V. MAVLANKAR, THE SPEAKER, WAS IN THE CHAIR.

THE HON. M. M. PAKWASA, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. WAS ALSO PRESENT.

Although the meeting was free the parliamentary convention of announcing the Speaker, followed by liveried servants and the mace, the visitors' seats were packed to capacity and the proceedings bore the parliamentary grace and dignity.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit watched the proceedings for some time.

The resolutions were discussed for four hours.

The Speaker, at the outset, made a statement explaining how and why he had called a meeting of the members of the Legislature. He was, however, pained to note the absence of some familiar faces.

Whatever the differences of opinion and viewpoints there might be in respect of other matters, the Speaker believed that all Indians were united in the view that India was passing at present through critical times, and it had to face momentous issues vitally affecting her future. It was but natural that in such special circumstances, the legislators should be anxious to have an opportunity of coming together as accredited representatives of the people to discuss the situation and record such conclusions as they might think fit to do. A request had been made to him by a number of members and considering their desire natural and proper, he agreed to convene the meeting.

Continuing, he said that the chief question for consideration before him, as a keeper of the privileges of the House, was to decide whether it would be proper on his part to refuse members an opportunity of coming together, irrespective of any party or group considerations and labels.

"In a constitution, which can be called responsible government," the Speaker said, "disagreement between the head and the Ministry could not lead to the suspension of the constitution.

NEGATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

"The very essence of responsibility of an executive to the people would lie in the necessity to abide by the trend of the popular will expressed through popular representatives. Unfortunately, the constitution Act provides for a suspension, and this has led to a negation of responsible Government.

The Speaker then read over to the House the several letters received by him regretting their inability to attend the meeting. The Leader of the Opposition, in his letter, had stated in effect that he was bound by the decision of the Muslim League.

AGGRAVATING DIVISIONS

A resolution, as amended by Mr Jamnadas Mehta and accepted by the House, noted with deep regret that the friendly offer made by the Congress and other parties had been rejected and the natural right of India's complete national freedom had been denied. The resolution further stated that the assumptions made in the declarations and statements on behalf of the British Government made it clear that the British Government desired to continue their policy of creating, maintaining and aggravating divisions in India's national life with a view to strengthening the imperialist domination of the country and preserving foreign and other vested interests in India. The meeting of the members of the Assembly, the resolution concluded, condemned the attitude of the British Government, rejected their proposals and was unable to associate itself or the people they represented in any way with them, unless they were substantially made in consonance with the nationalist and democratic principles and aspirations.

"BUREAUCRACY'S UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE

Mr. B. G. Kher after giving a resume of the decisions taken by the Congress since the Madras Session in 1927, observed that immediately after the outbreak of the war hopes were entertained that the spirit of co-operation and good-will between Britain and India which had been so carefully fostered and built up during nearly 2½ years of Congress administration, would be valued and continued by the British Government, but it was now obvious to any one who thought that it had utterly disappeared due entirely to the unsympathetic attitude of the bureaucracy and the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State for India. More harm had been done to the cause of Britain and her Empire by this attitude on their part than by Germany and her military strength.

As regards the demand for a national government during the pendency of the war, the Viceroy's offer, Mr. Kher observed, was to invite a few Indians to join his Executive Council and to establish a War Advisory Council which would also contain representatives of Indian states. What was asked for was not the expansion of the Executive Council by adding a few members, but its substitution by the representatives of all interests in the National Life of India.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party, agreed with the leader of the House with regard to the latter's opinion on the declarations and statements made recently on behalf the British Government. He, however, thought the attitude of the Congress should be different with regard to the civic defence as sought to be maintained by the Civic Guards.

Messrs. Jhabvala and Khedgikar spoke in support of the resolution.

THE CHOICE—OF BRITAIN, AND INDIA

Mr. K. M. Munshi replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, asked him why they should be grateful to Britain. Was it for winning the battle of Plassey or was it for keeping peace in this country? The offer which the Congress made in Poona was a generous offer. It was in the interests of Britain to see the difference between a generous, spontaneous, enthusiastic support and blind submission The Congress had given a chance to Britain. England had made her choice. If the choice continued, the Congress might have its own choice.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

SUPPRESSION OF LEGISLATURE CONDEMNED

After tea Mr. A. B. Latthe moved another resolution recording its emphatic protest at the suppression of the Legislature by the Governor and carrying on by him of the Government of the province. The representatives of the people had been prevented from functioning, and without their sanction new policies had been followed and repressive measures adopted resulting in the arrest of a large number of persons, including members of the Assembly. The suppression of an elected legislature and the invasion of the liberties of the people were a grave breach of constitutional propriety and, therefore, the meeting unequivocally condemned the irresponsible and autocratic exercise of the authority of the Governor.

Mr. Latthe stated that he could cite a number of instances to show how the present administration deviated from the policy and programme laid down by the Congress. As instances he mentioned about the changes wrought in the Prohibition and Rural Development policies. If Provincial Autonomy was a reality and if sovereignty of the people was supreme and not a sham and a fraud, then it was the bounden duty of the Government to accept the majority verdict or if the ministry resigned to dissolve the House and order fresh elections.

After Mr. Jhabvala had supported the resolution and Jamnadas Mehta opposed it, it was put to the House and passed.

The House, then, adjourned "sine-die".

CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS RAISED BY MR. NARIMAN?

Earlier at the Congress Party meeting, the issues were understood to have been discussed. It is learnt that Mr. Nariman raised constitutional points which were replied to by the Party Leader and Messrs. Munshi and Latthe.

SAVARKAR ON JINNAH'S DEMAND

Call For Pan-Hindu Front

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has issued a statement in the course of which he says that Dr. B. S. Moonje, who has been nominated to officiate as President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha during his illness will certainly record a vigorous protest in his representations to His Excellency the Viceroy against the "preposterously anti-Hindu demands forwarded by the Muslim League"

"The Provincial Hindu Sabhas", adds Mr. Savarkar, "have already publicly condemned the Muslim League resolutions and the speech of Mr. Amery in particular, which more than anything else must be held responsible for egging on the Muslim minority in advancing such impossible claims.

"But to be plain, the cause of Hindudom as well as the Indian nation as a whole is not so much likely to be endangered by any League resolutions or interested incitements from British statesmen, as it is likely to suffer by the mentality of some Congress leaders."

In this connection Mr. Savarkar refers to the "sporting offer" of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar given to the Muslim League.

"But whatever be the anti-Hindu demands of the Muslims", continues Mr. Savarkar, "the policy of the British statesmen in egging them on or the suicidal "blank cheque" and "sporting offers" of the Congress leaders, the Hindu Mahasabha at any rate can and will never accept any other principle to determine the representation of the Muslim minority other than their population ratio.

"Let the Hindus know it for certain that if the Hindus along with the Hindu States organise a Pan-Hindu Front pledged to defend Hindu rights alone without let or hindrance, the Hindus will very soon be found far more powerful a factor in Indian political life than Mr. Amery fancies to-day the Muslim minority to be."—United Press.

NO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS WITHOUT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

"Industrial progress is impossible unless agriculture is improved", this observation was made by Mr. P. W. Marsh, U. P. Governor's Adviser in the course of his convocation address which he delivered this evening at the joint convocation of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology and H. B. Technological Institute.—A. P.

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Will French Colonies Rally Round Gen. De Gaulle?

Confidence In Free Frenchmen's Headquarters

LONDON, Sept. 13.

There is still no confirmation in London of reports that Italians are on the verge of launching their attack on Egypt, but it will be no surprise, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, if such attacks were to develop with the intention that they should coincide with Hitler's Aerial Blitzkreig on London which, as Mr. Churchill has warned the world, may well be a prelude to an attempted Nazi invasion.

The atmosphere at General De Gaulle's Headquarters here is one of confidence that there may shortly be more good news from the French Colonial Empire. Much depends on the fate of the Vichy Government itself under continued German pressure.

The men of Vichy are reported at last to be showing a small measure of resistance, and if this leads the Germans to make an end of the Vichy Government altogether, replacing it with their own gauleiter, the French colonies who now acknowledge Marshal Petain might be obliged to come over to General De Gaulle, unless they were prepared to hand over everything to the Germans which would probably lead to an uprising of the natives who know what their fate under Fascism would be.

The task of the British armies in Africa and the Middle East would be greatly facilitated if the French colonies were to re-enter the war under General De Gaulle's leadership.—Reuter.

General de Gaulle

Viceroy's Telegram To Their Majesties

Profound Relief At Escape From Enemy Attack

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent a telegram to His Majesty the King Emperor expressing profound relief at Their Majesties' escape from the attack by the enemy on Buckingham Palace on Friday.—A. P.

WAR EFFORTS AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14

"India must take and is anxious to take her part in this struggle and she will also, I feel sure, take a prominent part in framing a new world order, which will follow this terrible war. We cannot speculate at present as to what form that world order will take; it will admittedly affect the future constitution of India", declared Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces, presiding over a general meeting of the Provincial War Committee, held this morning at the Government House.

His Excellency recounted at a great length the war efforts so far made in the province and expressed his satisfaction.

Two hundred and five invitations were issued to non-official members including the Muslim League members. All the invitees responded to the invitation, prominent among them being Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Raza Ali, the Nawab of Chattari, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Sir Sitaram and others.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's resolution congratulating Their Majesties, the King and the Queen on their providential escape from the bomb attacks that were made on the Buckingham Palace yesterday, was passed unanimously.

By another resolution the meeting decided to organise a "War Week" in the province as early as possible.

It was revealed at the meeting that the grand total of amount received so far is Rs. 19,98,282-12-2 besides the amount promised by the districts. A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was allotted for purchases of aircraft, Rs 1 lakh for the relief of the air-raid sufferers and Rs. 2,000 for the stipends of civil technical recruits.

His Excellency assured the members that air training centres were opened in all Universities.

Pandit Igabar Narain Gurtu suggested that more facilities for the defence of the country and the empire should be given to youngmen and requested His Excellency to convey this suggestion to the proper authorities.

Sir J. P. Srivastava revealed that Cawnpore had already supplied crores worth of war materials to the army.—United Press.

BAN ON BELGIANS HEARING FOREIGN BROADCASTS

Heavy Punishment For Breach

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14

New regulations have been framed by German authorities here forbidding the Belgians to hear London or other foreign broadcasts. Anyone hearing such broadcasts is made liable to the confiscation of his licence or may even be sentenced to hard labour. Previously only foreign broadcasts in public were prohibited.

BAN ON WEAR OF UNIFORMS

Another order forbids wearing of uniforms which look like German soldiers' uniforms. A German newspaper says that this order seeks to stop currying favour with the Nazis overnight.—Reuter.

BREAKING IT GENTLY!

"Invasion Of Britain Not Necessary To Bring About Defeat"

BASLE, Sept. 14

Invasion of Britain is unnecessary to bring about her defeat. This new doctrine is now being sedulously spread by official quarters in Wilhelmstrasse, according to the Berlin correspondent of "Basler Nachrichten"—Reuter.

U. S. CONSCRIPTION BILL RECOMMITTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

When the Conscription Bill was on the verge of final Congressional approval, the Senate recommitted the measure by 37 votes to 33 to the Senate and House of Representatives Conference Committee, in order to strengthen the authorising and drafting of industries.

Later the Committee replaced one section on drafting of non-co-operative industry by a new section described as having "more teeth in it".—Reuter.

JINNAH TO MEET VICEROY

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

Following the Bombay resolution of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee authorising its President to seek further information and clarification of the Viceroy's offer to the League, the "United Press" learns, His Excellency has invited the President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, to meet him at Simla on the 24th September at 3 p.m.

Mr. Jinnah is leaving for Simla on the 22nd September.—United Press.

Hungarian Occupation Complete

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14.

Hungarian military occupation of the Transylvanian territory, recovered under the Vienna awards, has been concluded, states a communique by the General Staff, which pays a tribute to the work of troops concerned in view of the bad state of roads and continual marching involved. It adds that with the exception of incidents at a few places, caused by the Rumanians, the occupation proceeded in an orderly fashion. No further communiques will be issued.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SQUEEZING FRANCE DRY?

BERLIN.—France must pay Germany twenty million reichmarks daily from June 25 for the upkeep of the army of occupation according to the French official Gazette, in which a convention is announced between the French Government and the Bank of France, by which the Bank advances to the state 50 milliard francs for this purpose.—Reuter.

No Truck With Fascism

Bihar Legislators Reject Viceroy's Proposals

PATNA, Sept. 13.

A resolution rejecting the proposals contained in the statements and declarations made by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India and condemning the attitude of the British Government was passed at a meeting of the members of the Bihar Legislature convened by the Congress Legislative Party.

Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, Leader of the party, moving the resolution said that the meeting was being held in the District Board hall as they had been deprived of the use of the Assembly Chamber. He said that India's traditions, her conception of life and structure of society were directly opposed to Fascism. It was therefore the aim of Indians that fascism should be annihilated, before it was too late. But, the ex-premier added, practical expression to this desire could only be given when the annihilation of Fascism promised them the realisation of their own ideal. The power behind the Englishman to resist Hitler at all costs was his attachment to the soil of his birth and the feeling that England was his own. This must also be the case with the average Indian as far as his own country was concerned.

Mr. Abdul Bari, Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, presided at the meeting which was attended by 88 legislators, including eight members of the Upper House.—A. P.

AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN

Four Out Of Every Five Plane Manufactured In August Shipped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14

Columnist Paul Mallon declares in the "Journal American" that Government is hesitant about disclosing plane figures. Nevertheless, he adds: "You may count it as certain that we have shipped four out of every five planes manufactured in August to Britain."

Paul Mallon adds that 250 machines will be shipped to Britain in September and by November the number will be 400 per month.—Reuter

FRENCH REACTION TO BRITISH COURAG

WASHINGTON, Sept.

The "New York Post" publishes a dispatch from its Vichy correspondent, which declares that the valiant British war efforts have captured the whole attention and admiration of the French man-in-the-street "which is a distinct change from a short while back when Frenchmen tended to accept wholeheartedly the German point of view. Now most Frenchmen feel ashamed that resistance to Germany is a British privilege."—Reuter.

Lahore Planes Fund

LAHORE, Sept. 14

The Lahore War Planes Fund has now reached Rs. 1,40,000, a figure which represents the cost of one fighter plane.

The Fund was started in the last week of July and aims at providing a flight of four fighters.—United Press.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

CRITICAL SURVEY OF ROVERS' TOURNAMENT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The fiftieth session of the All-India Rovers Cup Tournament came to a happy close at the Cooperage on Sunday last. Considering the abnormal times we are just passing through, the session was a highly successful one. Large and enthusiastic crowds attended the matches from day to day and the one at the Mohammedan Sporting—Welch Regiment match must be classified as one of the biggest ever seen on the Cooperage. At one time it was feared that the competition would be a wash-out as Jupiter Pluvius was in one of his worst moods. In fact some of the good matches in the middle stage were flooded out. Fortunately the Clerk of the Weather held his hands towards the closing rounds and the people of Bombay had a splendid opportunity of witnessing some first-rate football.

WAR EFFECTS.

It is a great pity that some of the outstanding military teams from up-country could not participate in the Tournament owing to the situation in Europe. The festival was much the poorer by their absence. As is well-known, the "Tommies" furnish the spice in Indian football. The Welch Regiment gave an ample proof of this during the present session. However, it could not be helped. Let us hope the war will come to an end before long and we shall see the Army teams taking a good hand in the Rovers again from next year. On the whole, the Tournament must have been a financially successful one and the losses suffered last year made good.

BANGALORE'S MISFORTUNE.

As was expected Indian teams dominated the stage. And ultimately two Indian teams met to decide the fate of the Cup. Like the final of 1937, the Mohammedan Sporting from Calcutta and the Bangalore Muslims from South India appeared on the field again. This time the visitors from the Eastern Capital were on surer ground and they did not allow their rivals from Bangalore to role them of the trophy a second time. It must, however, be said to the credit of the South-Indian team that they fought with dogged tenacity and resourcefulness till the end. And it was a sheer piece of bad luck which cost them the game. If their custodian Kadervelu had not fallen down in effecting a spectacular clearance, he might have saved the situation. The inability of their Captain and star-forward, Rahamat, to don the colours' on the final day due to an injury was another of stroke of misfortune for them.

CALCUTTA'S SUCCESS.

None the less the Mohammedan Sporting fully deserved their Championship. They played like a champion team right through. I heartily congratulate them on their meritorious victory. They have now achieved what the Mohun Bagan had narrowly missed seventeen years ago and that was to carry away the Rovers Cup to Calcutta. I only wish that they bore some other name than a communal one. It does not matter so much—it seems to me—if a team is composed of Hindu, Mohomedan or Christian players only. A communal name fans the communal feelings more than anything else. In the present state of communal tension, it is very unlikely that the Mohammedans would care to give up their communal colour. It is for the Hindus to set an example in this respect. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when these communal rivalries would be a thing of the past.

BAREFOOTED SOCCER.

The Mohammedans exhibited a grand type of barefooted football when they conquered the Welch Regiment in the semi-finals. When they beat the Heavy Battery in the previous round, I was not so sure of their capabilities. But they wonderfully rose to the occasion and gave a taste of speed and ball-control which they had not experienced before. I hope my friend 'Bobby' Talyarkhan will now agree with me that soccer can be played better with barefeet than with boots. His cry of "boots, boots and nothing but boots," is not altogether justifiable. Given a dry ground, our players can sweep the Tommies' overboard. But Soccer is a Monsoon game. We have, therefore, to take into account this uncertain factor.

A CONTRAST.

I have said times without number that practising with boots is an imperative necessity. Whenever it rains and the ground becomes wet, boots are an indispensable gear. But that does not necessarily mean that boots should be used always. The Mohammedan Sporting Bangalore Muslims and Mohun Bagan gave ample evidence of how the two types can be admirably blended to suit the occasions. The Sandemanians on the other hand, used boots all along the line. They showed great mastery over the military type of football. But they could not excel the soldiers. It may be said that with greater practice and training, they may outshine them yet. I am, however, not so sanguine about it. On the other hand, I am convinced that a mixture of barefooted and booted players is the best solution of the problem.

BOMBAY'S RISE.

The most gratifying feature of the Tournament for Bombay was the phenominal rise of the local standard of foot-ball. The Y. M. C. A. covered itself with glory by defeating the famous Mohun Bagan from Calcutta after a prolonged struggle and reaching the penultimate stage. It is true the visitors were not in their full strength or in their best colours. Injuries to several of their players made them still more innocuous. But that does not deprive the Young Men of the praise that is due to them. They showed an amount of energy. courage and grit which are rare in our teams. My friend Joseph Callan has every reason to be proud of his boys. With further encouragement they are sure to attain greater heights in the near future. The Bangalore Muslims should consider themselves lucky in surviving in the semi-final round Were they not tired after the protracted fight with the Mohun Bagan, they might have lowered the colours of the Bangalore team. As it was, the latter won by a lucky goal.

POLICEMEN SHINE

Other local teams who acquitted themselves creditably were the City Police and the W. I. A. A. Staff. The Policemen scored a meritorious victory against the B. B. & C. I. Railway and administered a good shock to the Bangalore Muslims. The Railway had built up their team with the best men in their system. And an easy victory for them was the general expectation. But the 'Cops' outwitted them and scored a meritorious victory. This has engendered a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the local talents in the Railway. Perhaps they were justified in asking for a separate team for themselves to try their luck in the Rovers.

LESSON FOR W. I. A. A. STAFF

The Police were outpaced by the Bangalore Muslims in the quarter-finals. They did give a fright to the latter by wiping out two of the three goals scored against them. But they failed to press the drive home or they might have given the ex-champions a good run for their money.

The W. I. A. A. Staff were really unlucky to lose against the Shining Club from Kohat. They had their opponents firmly in their grip with a lead of two goals when they first met. Tactlessly they allowed the advantage to slip away and a draw was the outcome. When they met again, the conditions underfoot were completely against the local side. I hope their defeat has taught them a sound lesson. Never underrate your opponents and never slacken on the field is a healthy maxim for all. Really speaking, the Mohun Bagan also lost on account of that common disease.

W. I. F. A.'S DUTY

The W. I. F. A. had done well to reduce the number of teams to manageable proportions. It saved a good deal of their money. The fact was proved again to the hilt that many of the upcountry teams do not deserve any invitation. At any rate their merit does not permit any investment on them by the Association. On the other hand, our local teams need greater encouragement than before. They should be encouraged and even helped, to go to other provinces to measure their strength and gain further experience. It is only by playing at various centres and under varying conditions that our teams can rise to the highest rung of the ladder. I hope the authorities will pay their earnest attention in this direction soon.

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INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 14

Conditions were quiet on the market today with narrow price movements. Tata Deferreds opened a little lower at 1690 and declined to 1685 but recovered at one time to 1687/8 closing finally at 1686-4. The Ordinaries opened at 327 and after moving narrowly around that level finished at 326-8. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings continued around 890. Indian Irons were done at 27-14.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1695) 1690 1685 1687-8 1686-4
Tata Ordinaries (328) 327 326-8 327-8 326-8

Tata Ordinary 326/8; Tata Deferred 1686/4; Indian Iron 27/14; Bombay Dyeing 890; Century 251/4; Central India 247/8; Kohinoor 320; Associated Cement 114/8; Bombay Burma 612/8; Scindia Steam 18/14; Tata Hydro 168/2; Reserve Bank 101; Imperial Bank F P 1481/4; Central Bank 36/2; Bank of India 135; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 14

LONDON :—
B. C. RATES :—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 13th March
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 13th March.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 13th March
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months
NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 329
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 84 3/4
SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 22 1/4
SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES :—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 14th inst.
Shanghai London 14th inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 11/16 14th inst.
New York London 4.03 3/4 13th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 13th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 13th inst.
London Switzerland 17.65/75 13th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 13th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 13th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange : Quiet.
Gold £8 8-0 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 13th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call No demand.
3 Months 1/4 per cent
6 Months 3/4 per cent
Tone :—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Sept 13

3 per cent	£79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	£91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	£100 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	£104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	£110
5 per cent 1942/47	£104
3 per cent 1949/52	£96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£73
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£100 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£112 3/4

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

Bombay, Sept 14

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 122 December 124 February 126
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 137 December 139 February 141
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 168 December 170 1/2 February 173 1/2
Yarn No 40s October 236 December 238 February 239

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 13

Messrs. Ratlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :—

	Dollars
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	43
Amr For Pow 5 per cent 2030	49
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	15
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	35
Electric Bond and Share Common	5 3/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	62 1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 1/2
Amr Tel and Tel	XD 161
Sun Life of Canada	250
Western Union Telegraph	18 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Bonds	27
New York Central R R	13 5/8
Great Northern Pfd	23 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	39 1/2
Union Pacific	86 1/2
United States Steel	53 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	76
Crucible Steel	28
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/4
Republic Steel	16 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 5/8
General Motors	46 5/8
Chrysler Motors	75 1/2
Socony	8 3/4
Standard Oil of N J.	35
Consolidated Oil	6 1/8
Texas Corporation	35 1/4
Kennecott Copper	27 7/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955	53

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 14

The local cotton market has now realised the false move to push up prices. This was engineered by a group of operators and shorts were forced to cover with the result that price of Broach advanced to Rs. 211. This rise brought in heavy liquidation and straddle reversing and prices declined to Rs. 196. Thereafter the market being evened up, is now fluctuating within a narrow range awaiting political developments.

In sympathy with a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the market opened steady at Rs. 198 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 199 under small buying. Later on there was scattered selling and prices steadied at Rs. 198/8.

Later on there was absence of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :

F G M G BROACH :—			
April/May	Rs.	198	12 0
FINE M G OOMRA :—			
December/January		176	8 0
F G M G BENGAL :—			
December/January		142	4 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 247 pen ay points at exchange 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 123 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 13

Broach A/M highest 200 1/4 lowest 196 3/4 closing 199 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 178 lowest 175 closing 177 1/4
Bengal D/J highest 143 1/2 lowest 140 1/2 closing 143

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 14

UPPERS :—	
Spot	12.32+27
October	11.82+44
December	11.28+44
January	10.73+39
March	10 43+39
May	10.3?+39
July	10.14+39
GIZA NO. 9—	
Spot	13 05+19
October	12.75+42
November	11.90+42
January	11.25+42
March	11.13+38
May	11.00+36
July	10.78+36

COTTON MARKET TRADING ONE HOUR ON MONDAY

OWING TO THE MEETING OF THE ALL-INDIA COTTON CONGRESS COMMITTEE, THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET WILL REMAIN OPEN ONE HOUR ON MONDAY FROM 12 NOON TO 1 P.M.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 14

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :
Shipment September Rs 8-12-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready :
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-10-0 to 15-0-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 15-1-0 to 15-12-0
Tone : Quiet

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940-41	1939 40
Receipts to date 13 9-40	617000	1037000
Receipts yesterday 13-9-40	57000	87000
Export to date 13 9-40	80000	480000
Stock at Ports 6-9-40	2627000	2280000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-40	1874000	2485000
Stock at Liverpool 6 9-40	.....	107000
Visible Supply 6-9-40	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 6-9-40	669000	1236000
Quantity out of sight 6-9-40	...	764000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	25	30	133
Central India	.....	.....	456
Barsi and Nagar	.....	29	3,895
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	13	111
Central Provinces	.....	.....	167
Total Oomras	25	72	3,762
Dholeras	47	93	322
N W Provinces	.....	.....	409
Rajputana	.....	.....	781
Sind-Punjab	1,817	3,586	1,821
Broach	.....	.....	.....
Coompta and Dharwar	23	1,285	1,926
Westerns-Northerns	179	802	430
Cocoanada	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	.....	...
Total	2,091	5,838	9,461
Arrived by road to 5th Sept 1940	.....		

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 14

Ready. Delivery Contrac NEW CROP

		Nov.	Dec	Jan.
Bengal Fine	148 50	+ 8	+ 5	+ 4
Berar	180 82	+12	+ 5	+ 3
C. P. 1	186 88	+22	+16	+13
C. P. 2	181 82	+16	+10	+ 8
Khandesh	174 77	+ 5	Par	- 4
Muglaf	176 77	.....	.....	.....
Broach	190 92	.....	.....	.....

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1940

New York : Sept. 14.

Previous closing	9.26
To-day's opening	9.26
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	9.25
Difference	—1

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool : Sept. 14.

Previous closing	7.74
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : Sept. 14.

New York cotton was quietly steady with traders awaiting developments in Europe, consequently prices were narrowly irregular. Trading in December began at 9.26, i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and local buying, but thereafter the demand subsided with prices showing easier tendency. Subsequently the market rallied on renewed local support with December closing at 9.25.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—
October (9.31/31) 9.32/32
December (9.27/27) 9.26/26
March (9.10/10) 9.09/09

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London : Sept. 14.

Castorseeds September October (£17 3/4 quoted) Closed.
Linseed Bombay Calcutta September October (£16 1/4 quoted) Closed.
Linseed La Plata September (£12 quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal September, October (£14 5/8 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee September (£29 1/2) Closed
Lightning September (£27 1/2) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (Not received)
Forward January March (Not received).

METALS.

Tin (£243 buyers; £243 1/2 sellers. Dull) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) Closed.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : Sept. 14.

There was no trading during the nigh session.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : Sept. 14.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : Sept. 14.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4 03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4 03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London : Sept. 14.

T T London on Paris not quoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London : Sept. 14.

The following cable was received from London :—
The market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London : Sept. 14.

Spot (23 7/16d) Closed
Forward (23 1/4d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London : Sept. 14.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : Sept 14.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6 1-4
Paris on Bombay (unquoted unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan unquoted unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 3/8 to 0-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York : Sept. 14.

The following are the opening quotations :—
General Motors (dol 46 1/8) dol 46 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 5/8) dol 20 3/4
U S Steel Commons dol 53 3/4, dol 53 3/4
U S Steel Pref. (Unquoted) Unquoted

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 14

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York

London Spot silver prices were unchanged at 23 7/16d. and forward quotation was lowered 1/8d at 23 1/4d. Speculators sold forward and business was small. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 61-8-0 and forward parity was Rs. 61-1-3. The local market was quietly irregular with a limited business. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42	0 0
Bhadrapad		42	0 6
Sovereigns		28	7 9

SILVER

Ready		63	0 0
Bhadrapad		63	1 0

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept 14

Groundnut	February	Rs.	4	6 0
Castorseed	May		6	10 0
Cottonseed	January		2	4 0
Silver 1st settlement			0	8 0
Silver 2nd settlement			1	8 0
Gold 1st settlement				
Gold 2nd settlement			0	9 3

COLOMBO MARKETS

Colombo, Sept 14

Rubber 55 1/4, sheet 52 crepe. Yesterday's closing 55 1/2 sheet, 52 crepe. Copra 2700. Cocoanut oil fob 19,000. Business done.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Sept 14

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	79	0 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy		77	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy		81	12 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		15	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt		13	12 0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Sept 14

Castorseed, September—			
Opening	Rs.	34	4 0
Highest		34	8 0
Lowest		33	10 0
Closing		34	4 0
Castorseed, May—			
Opening		36	8 0
Highest		36	8 0
Lowest		36	4 0
Closing		36	8 0
Groundnut, February—			
Opening		29	8 0
Highest		29	10 0
Lowest		29	4 0
Closing		29	6 0
Cottonseed, September—			
Opening		25	10 0
Highest		25	12 0
Lowest		25	10 0
Closing		25	10 0
Cottonseed, January—			
Opening		20	15 6
Highest		21	2 6
Lowest		20	15 6
Closing		21	1 0

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI : Sept. 14.

Cotton Sind January 17/8/6; Punjab January 14/12/3; FFFF January 21/14/9. Steady
Wheat September 28/5; November 28/6; January 28/10/3 Dull
Gram September 31/7/3; November 31/7/3, January 31/10.
Toria September 36/3/6; November 36/15/6.
Cottonseed September 21/1; Janry. 17/13.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS : Sept. 14.

Business in the local Stock Exchange was restricted Banks and Textiles remained steady, whilst amongst Plantings Tea shares were in good demand. A very small business was noticeable in Miscellaneous issues.

Exchange transactions from 12 noon of 13th to 12 noon of 14th inst. were :—

Central Banks 35/14; Buckinghams 219, 220 X-D; Lakshmis 37/12; Devon Tea 8 cd s l; Ouchterlony Valley Debs 101/8; Midlands 4/2; Highlands 24/4; Peermade 23/8 X-D; Mysore Sugars 43 s l, 42/4 cd; Singareni Collieries 9/4; Steel Rollings Mills 7/7.

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO Sept. 14.

Rubber 55 1/4 sheet; 52 crepe. Yesterday's closing was 55 1/2 sheet; 52 crepe.

Copra 2700; Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 19000. Business done.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Sept 14

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	56	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	65	8 0

Tone : Steady.

PIECEGOODS AND YARNS

Bombay, Sept 13

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	„	0	9	3
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	1	0	3
Shirtings	„	0	8	9
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	„	0	8	5
Leopard Cloth	„	0	8	6
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	„	0	9	9
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	„	0	15	7
Drills	„	0	8	0
Domestics	„	0	8	0
Domestics	„	0	7	6
Salita	„	0	9	3
Chadars	„	0	6	3
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth per piece		11	12	6
Drill	„	8	0	10
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste) per lb.		0	4	3
6 1/2s (All Waste)	„	0	4	8
8 1/2s	„	0	5	1
10 1/2s	„	0	5	7
12 1/2s	„	0	6	6
16s	„	0	7	4
20s	„	0	7	9
24s	„	0	8	3
32s	„	0	9	7
60s	„	1	0	6
80s	„	1	8	0

The Common Spiritual Basis Of International Order

Mr. A. B. Pandya Speaks To The World Congress Of Faiths

I accepted with great hesitation the invitation of your chairman to speak at the Annual Meeting of this Congress. My hesitation was well founded, as I cannot claim any extensive study of religions, much less of comparative religions—a study quite essential for anyone who has to deal with a common spiritual basis for a new world order. I hoped, however, that in dealing with this subject, I should find ample inspiration, guidance and material in the record of the extraordinary work done in this direction by H. H. the late Maharaja of Baroda. I have been more than repaid in this hope.

Among the galaxy of brilliant contributors to the strength and prestige of this movement, I have no doubt that you regard the late Maharaja as the most shining example. Not only did he furnish the philosophical background for such a movement, but put in practice what he preached, necessarily limited to the domain over which he ruled with so much wisdom and vision. He was "Rajarshi", meaning a royal sage.

Before I deal with what has been done in Baroda towards religious co-operation and understanding, a short resume of Indian conditions will be instructve. Just as India has been the birthplace of two great religions, it has also been the battle-ground of religious conflict succeeded, intermittently, by religious peace and toleration. From these conflicts have emerged from time to time the recognition of the fundamental unities among different religions. The intervals of darkness and misunderstanding have not been due as much to religious differences as to attempts by irreligious men to exploit human passions for the promotion of individual ambition or for group dominatian in the sphere of political or economical life. These have been motivated more by lust for power and greed than justified by any divine teaching.

Well has the prophet said "Let there be no violence in religion. If they embrace Islam are surely directed, but if they turn their backs, verily unto thee belongeth preaching only. To make them walk in the right way is not incumbent on you but Allah guides whom he pleases." The word Islam also signifies peace. The Geeta puts the same idea in another way when it lays down that "better death in the discharge of one's own Dharma (Religion), the Dharma of another is full of danger." These definitely rule out restraint on religious thought and conversion except by the individual's own freewill and choice. Here you have in definite form the charters of freedom of religion and Faith.

The Days Of Mahmud Of Ghazni

After the Muhammadan invasion of India there have been successive attempts at conciliation and understanding among the two religious communities of that country. As far back as the time of Mahmud of Ghazni we have the example of Al Baruni whose work is estabiishing a cultural understanding even when conflicts were fresh and hatreds were rife, is well known. He studied wide and deep in Sanskrit philosophy and applied his learning to the solution of this great problem. From then on through Firozshah Taghlaq, the work of harmonising went on at intervals until the time of Akbar the Great. In his time, preachers of different religions were called together to devise practical means of understanding and to create a common platform to carry out this work. A common prayer house called "Ibadat Khana" was also set up. Prince Dara Shikoh furnished another remarkable example of cultural understanding. He caused the translation into Persian of about fifty Upanishads to promote interfaith relations. There is a long list of Hindu scholars of Persian who studied Muslim culture and thought and some of whom attempted a synthesis of the two cultures and endeavoured to establish an intimate rapprochment between the two communities.

In the changing scene of Indian history, Shivaji is another example of religious tolerance. He issued strict orders to his army to respect Muslim places of worship and not to destroy or desecrate them.

Another great attempt at synthesis of the two religions and to establish a comity of life between all people, gave birth to the Sikh faith.

Then we come to the next landmark in the history of India, perhaps in the history of the world, when that great Queen, Victoria, issued the famous proclamation of 1858 "Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose any of our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observance but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure."

Those memorable words ring as true to-day as eighty years ago. They gave to a large part of the world a new charter of religious freedom and a new outlook on politics and art of Government. They proclaimed once again the great truth of human equality and brotherhood, and religious toleration. It flashed forth in great brilliance and touched the imagination of all.

But, as so often before in history there was no "follow up" to use the language of modern salesmanship. Very little was done to implement that great promise. On the contrary there has been increasing evidence of reactionary tendencies which turn a blind eye to fundamental unity and magnify differences. It is much easier to encourage and countenance differences than to appeal tc the innate goodness of man and his love for peace. If love for peace were not inherent in human nature the great appeal which all religions make to the ordinary men would have fallen on deaf ears. History has shown time and again, even as today, how easy it is to excite passions and hatred to bring forth forces of swift and violent destruction and, fortunately for the human race, how short-lived such attempts always have been and will be.

The Late Gaekwar

I am proud to be able to say here today that what could have been done elsewhere and has been left undone was done, as far as in him lay, by the late Maharaja with an unerring vision. As in the form of political government and economic development of India, so also in the realm of religious toleration he has been an outstanding pioneer. Take for example the case of untouchability. Long before it became a burning question in British India, the Maharaja had issued orders not to recognise untouchability in all matters concerning the administration. Coming back, however, to the main question of religious tolerance, I find that in 1903, while addressing the Islamia College at Lahore, His late Highness said "My interests are not limited to one province or one community. I do not consider them separately.....Diversity of religion makes no difference to me when considering the encouragement of useful objects," and went on to describe what was being done in his State. "In my service there are many professing Islam who have distinguished themselves as civil servants. There have been Muslims who have fought battles and shed their blood for the House of Baroda. We have paid them, not in empty words. but by granting them positions of dignity and trust and giving them emoluments. It is not in 1903 that the principle of unity between Hindus and Muslims has been recognised. It has existed for a long time.....In religion we may differ but with the world advancing in its knowledge of scientific truths and progressing materially it is strange that we should depend only on religion for agreement or difference. Because we differ in religion it does not follow that we must oppose one another from birth to death. We are children of the same God and should live as brethren"

At about the same time and in succeeding years, I well remember the days when distinguished preachers of different faiths and sects were invited by the Maharaja to give discourses which were open to the public. I believe it was in 1912 that a chair of comparative religion was established in the Baroda College and an Englishman was appointed to it.

Baroda

We have an old tradition in Baroda of official participation in the Tazia procession. The State provides a Tazia at its own expense which is naturally the most expensive in the town and on the last day there is a procession to the immersion lake in which the Maharaja, the military and all high officials participate. It becomes a State function. Another example of religious understanding and tolerance comes from my own experience and has been fixed in my mind. In Baroda two rows of houses, one inhabited by Muslims and another by strictly vegetarian Hindus, had a common backyard separated by a low hedge which did not bar the view from one another. Those who know Gujarati Hindus and their sensitiveness to killing and to anything killed for food, will realise how extraordinary the understanding and good neighbourly feeling the Muslims showed when not once was the killing done or the meat exposed in the backyard. The example might appear to be a trivial one, but it contrasts with the action of those who always talk so much about their strict rights and less about their obligations to their brothers. It was an answer to the hymn of hate now more in vogue than ever. What must we do to restore this good neighbourliness?

Of recent years and as a direct inspiration from His Highness's efforts, Muslims who celebrate the Prophet's birthday anniversary invite their Hindu friends and have the pleasure of seeing them attend year by year in ever increasing numbers. From the newspaper reports I have received, I find that this year's celebrations took place in the large civic hall. The meeting was presided over by a prominent Hindu and this year's attendance was even larger than on previous occasions. I had the privilege of attending two such functions myself. Everyone stood respectfully when the Tilavat of Quran-e-Shariff was recited. Speakers of the two communities spoke on the essential characteristics of Islam with special emphasis on its basic principle of the brotherhood of man, its democratic ideals and peace. These are the keystones of the edifice of Islam. We searched and found the basis of a common understanding without trying to find fault or to start unseemly controversies about points of superiority of the one over the other. We have so much to learn from all, that we cannot afford to waste time on idle discussions. Common platforms, such as I have described are the only answers to hate makers who for reasons which have nothing to do with religious teachings and beliefs, trot out differences which on closer examination do not exist or which if they do exist are only transient

(Continued on Page 31)

AMCO
INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PRIDE
BATTERIES
Manufacturers : Amco Limited. Bangalore.
Head Office : Post Box No. 381. Bombay.

Feeling comfortable and very happy in the basket.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

The All India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following are the prize winners in our last Jig-Saw Competition:—

1. Bro. Sureshchandra Sethna,
2. Bro. Laxman Phalnikar,
3. Bro. Gopal Menon,
4. Sis. Mehra Davar,
5. Sis. Fatima Syed,
6. Sis. Urmila Lakdavala.

Besides the above, consolation prizes in the shape of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", September issues have been awarded to about thirty sisters and brothers.

Prizes have been despatched to all, and every one is requested to kindly acknowledge them immediately.

Another prize competition will be given in the issue of September 29, when the Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate their Annual Day. Please be on the look-out!

* * * *

Who Was Right?

THIS story has been told in Philadelphia by a lady who declares it to be true.

She was driving through beautiful country when she overtook a small Amish boy clad in characteristic costume. The Amishes are a small religious sect living in the Pennsylvania Dutch region.

The lady stopped and said, "Can I give you a lift?" and the boy replied politely:

"No, I thank you just the same; but Mom says I should never ride with strangers."

"I certainly do not want you to do anything Mom tells you not to do; and she is probably right," said the lady.

"But Mom isn't always right, and she tells me, too, that I should let my conscience be my guide," said the boy.

"And what does your conscience tell you now?"

"My conscience tells me that if I walk all the way home, maybe I will catch a cold."

As he climbed in the lady said, "Are you sure this is all right?" and, quite positively, he said, "Yes, it is all right; I hear no inner voice."

In due time he said, "Around the next bend I live. My conscience tells me I had better get out here where Mom can't see me."

So the car stopped and the lady said, "Are you sure that was your conscience?"

"No; I ain't sure it was my conscience," he said; "but something tells me I had better get out here where Mom can't see me."

"Could that something have been the inner voice?"

"No, it ain't the inner voice."

Then, alter a pause, he added, "I guess the inner voice wasn't working so good this afternoon."

As the car left him in the road he waved and called his thanks again.

* * * *

The Dream Of A Butter Seller Boy

By Master Appu.

ONCE a poor boy bought from a villager a large quantity of butter for a small sum of money. Carrying it on his head he started to go to a town in order to sell it there.

On his way, however, he began thinking to himself that if he could sell the butter to a very rich man, he could make a large profit on it.

By chance he met his dear friend, Govind, and said to him, "Look here, Govind, when I reach the town I shall be able to sell the butter which I am carrying at a large profit. Then I shall buy more and make a larger profit by selling it. In this way in a few years, I shall acquire the means to open in the town a dairy shop of my own. With the profit that I shall get in my business, I shall be able to buy a nice little cottage in the village for myself. In the meantime my butter business will go on prospering.

Not satisfied with the small dairy shop, I shall open in the town two very big dairy shops. Then I shall have many servants to look after them. Not satisfied with the village house, I shall build for myself a nice big building in the town. I shall always look dignified and will be well dressed.

Many merchants will come to see me. Then my business will increase and I will become a very rich man having many servants waiting upon me.

I shall have many maids of honour to attend upon me wherever I go. In this way my fame will spread all over the country. The king of the State will hear of me and will beg of me to wed his daughter. When he will beg I shall refuse him, shaking my head in disdain."

So saying these words, he gave his head a shake not remembering the butter. All the butter fell on the ground and was spoilt.

He wept with sorrow to think that all his dreams had been dashed to the ground in a moment.

He got only a small quantity of good butter from the spoilt quantity. He went to the market to sell it. But alas! He sold it for a very small amount. His bargain was at a loss.

* * * *

A Puzzle

A RICH man kept nine pearls in a case and wrote the figure IX. on it. After a few days he took out three pearls. He did not want to change the figure IX on the case, and yet he wanted to alter it to say six. How should he proceed?

Solution: He should prefix "S" before "IX"; that will make it "SIX" to serve his purpose.

In a class-room: When the teacher is away!
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi, retiring President of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari. He did his best for the Branch during the tenure of his office. And the children will always be thankful to him for his interest in and benefactions to them.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

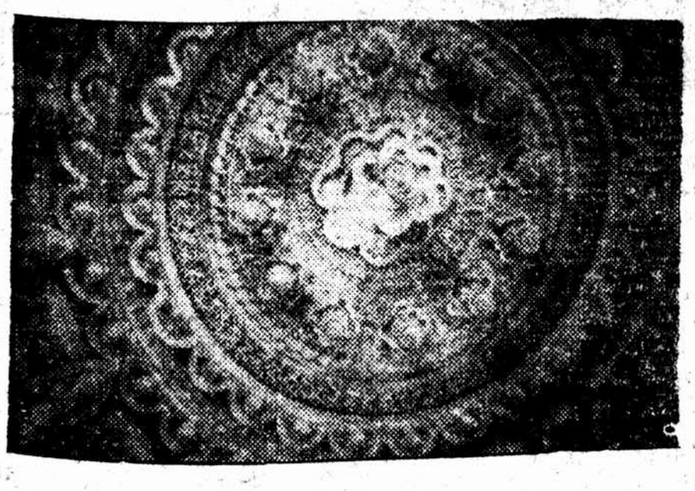
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



The work of the human hands: Dilwara Temple.
(Photo by Bro. Jayant C. Patel).

The work of the Nature supreme: Toad Rock.
(Photo by Bro. Prem R. Motwani).

A Page For Women

Young Divorced Man Finds Sweetheart's Parents Object To Him

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine: I am 22 and she is 18 and we have been going together for about two years. Because I have been married before, her parents think it isn't right for us to go together. I love her and I know she loves me. But her folks make things so very hard for the both of us. What hurts me most is to see the way they hurt her. They don't stop to think what they are doing to her.

I love her with all my heart and will do anything to make easy for her, even if it means giving her up. For after all, she is the only person who means anything to me. Please advise me what I should do.—JACK.

* * * *

You don't say, Jack, why you and your first wife divorced.....for I assume it is the divorce that is rankling in the minds of your girl's parents. Much depends on what happened between you and whose fault it was. If the fault was your wife's then I think you have as much right to court and marry this girl as any single man. Divorce courts are for the purpose of separating people unsuited to one another.. and you are neither the first nor the last to avail yourself of that privilege.

If, on the other hand, it was your own misdemeanours or worse that drove your wife to divorce, the only thing you can or should do, is to go straight to your sweetheart's parents.

Talk It Over

Tell them quite sincerely that you love Mary, or whatever her name is and that you have every intention of being a good and loyal and tender husband to her. Tell them you realize their position but that you and the girl have your right to love and live, too.

That is, of course, providing you have a job and can support her. Show your sincerity by saving your money and begin to buy furniture....so that they will see your feet are on solid ground. You can do this on down payments and impress her and her parents.

Don't give the girl up if she loves you as you love her. There is, after all, no assurance that she would be happier without you than with you.

Be fair and straightforward with her parents, but hold your ground. And let them see you have every intention of sticking to your goal...that of marriage. Be compelling. The most obdurate parents respect a man. who knows what he wants.

Tell the girl that you will love her and take care of her forever ..if she wants to cast her lot with yours. And then proceed like a captain who has charted his course and neither wind, nor cold nor storm can alter it. A woman loves a masterful man... and here is where you come in.

Be Diplomatic

Bear in mind in talking to her parents that she is probably the apple of their eye. (I suspect she is an only child and so, the centre of their attention). And let them know you will cherish her as they do.

I think you will have to prove by pyramiding a hundred actions ..that you love the girl.

Right now I feel you are behaving like a jellyfish. To be willing to walk out of a situation is no way to solve it. Staying, to face it through everything, is what will make both the girl and her parents respect you.

Even though they are your elders and the guides of their child..remember that they were once in love and probably defied one or the other of their parents also. You could remind them of this possibility...but when you do, do it in a polite and respectful tone. In other words "When you say that, Smile."

Let them know Love is a free for all...and everybody's invited. And that you, who love so well, will not pass it up..not yet a while.

(COPYRIGHT.)

AN old woman looked out of a railway carriage window and hailed a small boy.

"Little boy, are you good?"

"Yes ma'am,"

"Go to Sunday-school?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then I think I can trust you. Run with this penny and get me a bun, and remember—the angels can see you."

TREASURE HUNT TOWELS

ONE cannot ever have enough linen towels especially these distinctive designs. You need not get tired of these patterns as you can change them each day. The design measures about 6 x 7 inches, which can be used right on your plain linen towels. They also make exquisite gifts.

How to win that most prized possession ..a beautiful Complexion

Do YOU sometimes wonder how other women *happen* to be blessed with a beautiful complexion —the kind of complexion that invites romance and makes life worth while?

It is all so easy. Each night erase the cares of the day from your skin with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream removes every trace of clogging dirt from the pores and day by day leaves your skin softer and smoother.

But a beautiful skin needs protection. To guard your complexion against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust, use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream, though absolutely invisible, cleverly hides little skin blemishes and makes your complexion young looking and lovely. Your make-up goes on smoother—it remains fresh and enchanting longer.

Get a jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Vanishing Cream today. Your skin will take on a new beauty that will delight you and be the envy of other women.

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Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Skin Lotion — *A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

Perfect Face Powder— *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Further Honours For Centennial

(By MURIEL NISSEN.)

Most of the commemorative issues released so far in honor of the postage stamp's centenary this year have come from the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Besides the British set, which is, of course, the issue of prime importance, special releases have been made by Mexico, Guatemala, the Argentine Republic, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Salvador. The latest of these anniversary sets, however, comes from far-off Bulgaria, where a two value issue pays tribute to the "stick-on" stamp. The design, common to both values, is a reproduction of Bulgaria's first postage item, a 5 centime value printed in 1879. A Bulgarian inscription meaning "100 years of Postage Stamps", appearing on the 10 stotinki dark green, and the dates "1840-1940" are shown above the central design on the 20s dark blue.

The commemorative postage paper released by Great Britain last month is being given a wider circulation through the use of overprints in Morocco and Tangier. The British Offices in Morocco will use some of these denominations with new values surcharged, together with the inscription "Morocco Agencies". Colours and denominations to be thus employed are: 5 centimos on halfpenny red brown; 10c on 1p red; 15c on 1 1|2p brown and 25c on 2 1|2p ultramarine. For use in the international zone of Tangier, the designation "Tangier" has been overprinted on the halfpenny, 1p and 1 1|2p, but no change in value has been noted.

Baltic Nation's Commemorative

Lithuania's last philatelic gesture before becoming a puppet state of the Soviet Union was the release of a stamp set commemorating the return of the city of Vilna to Lithuania. The city was assigned to Lithuania by Russia after the partition of Poland following the Russian Invasion last fall. Russian troops occupied the city again on June 15th in their march to occupy the small Baltic Republic.

The city of Vilna has had a turbulent history, quite apart from the halcyon existence of Lithuania. In the tenth century the city was founded, and it became the capital of Lithuania in 1323. Since then it has belonged at various times to the Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Germans and Swedes. In 1920 it became part of Poland, and remained attached to that country until September, 1939.

The new stamp set consists of three values, with designs honouring Lithuanian heroes. A portrait of Gediminas, grand duke of Lithuania who established Vilna as a capital city, appears on the 30 centai, with the dates of his rule, 1316-1341.

The grandson of Gediminas, Vytautas, grand duke and national hero of the Lithuanians is honoured on the 60c which presents a view of the chateau at Trakai where he was born. Vytautas ruled Lithuania from 1401-1430, the period of the country's greatest power and advancement.

The 15c shows a view of modern Vilna, and is inscribed "Lietuvos Sostine" (Lithuanian Capital).

Another stamp issued by the erstwhile Baltic Republic is 30c green picturing a Liberty Bell which was presented to Lithuania by fellow-countrymen in America when their motherland became an Independent Republic in 1918.

Egyptian Princess Portrayed

Egypt has released a semi-postal stamp for child welfare work, bearing the portrait of Princess Ferial, eighteen months old daughter of King Farouk and Queen Farida. The stamp, which has a value of 5 milliemes plus 5m and is printed in brown, bears the inscription "Pour l'Enfance" (For Childhood). It was originally announced that this release would commemorate the eighteen months' birthday of the baby princess, but no notation to this effect appears on the adhesive.

Lebanon Has New Issue

The Republic of Lebanon in Asia Minor has released an extensive set of postage stamps, with items for regular postage, airmail and postage due use.

In the postage section, the stamps are arranged as follows: the famous cedars of Lebanon appear on the 0.10 piastre pink, 0.20p blue-green, 0.25p violet, and 0.75p brown. The bridge at Nabr-el-Kelb is shown on the 2p green-blue, and a native landscape is presented on the 12.50p blue, 20p copper, 25p carmine, 50p violet and 100p sepia.

In the air-mail set a view of Beit-ed-Din provides the design for the 0.50p blue, 1p lilas, 2p gray-brown, 3p carmine, and 5p olive. A Baalbeck landscape is shown in the 10p lilac, 15p green-blue, 25p violet, 50p green and 100p sepia.

Albanian Air Post Set

An airmail set of seven values has been issued by Albania in these designs and values: 3 qind green, a group of peasants watching a plane overhead: 15q carmine, air route map of Albania; 20q blue, profile of King Victor Emmanuel, and a view of the harbour of Valona; 50q sepia, peasant girl of Albania; 1 Franc gray-green, plane flying beneath a Roman arch bridge; 2 fr. black, Roman ruins; 3fr. lilac, peasant women watching a plane in flight, and 5 fr. green, native family with sheep.

Two special delivery stamps have also been released by Albania, both with portraits of King Victor Emmanuel at the left. Values and colours are: 25q purple, and 50q brown-orange.

Japan's Modern Postage

The process of modernizing Japan's postage paper has been completed with the release of the 5 sen and 20 sen values. The 5s is printed in delicate shades of gray and blue, and pictures Mount Taisho at Kanikochi in the Chubu Mountains. A phenomenon of nature appears in the stamp design in the form of a lake created in 1915 when a volcanic eruption dammed the Azusa River, and formed a lake over what had been a thriving forest. All that is visible of the forest that lies beneath the water is a dead tree rising from the centre of the lake, which gives a very weird aspect to the entire scene.

The design of the 20s stamp, printed in light blue, is a grouping of Nippon's most famous symbols, Mount Fujiyama, and cherry blossoms.

The new type stamps, which make up Japan's era of postage paper modernization, have been issued from time to time since 1937, when the changes began to go into effect.

Brief Notes

Chile will shortly issue a stamp series to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Santiago.

Three new values have been added to the current postage series of Niger, in the Zinder Fortress design. The newcomers are: 1.40 francs brown and violet, 1.60 fr. brown and green, and 2.50 fr. dark brown.

The kingdom of Nejd has released two values for official use, 3 guerches light blue and 5g red-violet, with the inscription "Service de l'etat." A postage due with a value of 1g printed in ultramarine has also been issued. The wording "Royaume de l'Arable Soudit" (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) appears on all stamps.

It is reported that several high values are to be added to the current postage paper of British Guiana.

Iceland will shortly issue new values to meet increased postage rates.

Gold Coast has added a 10 shilling stamp in black and violet to the current postage series.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp presents two views of a municipal building —one as of 1821—the other of 1921?
2. The figure of "Hope" is extensively used on what postage paper?
3. Adam's Peak is in what country, and what stamp shows a view of it?
4. What are Kanakas, and what adhesive pictures them?
5. A Government restaurant appears on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The only scenic stamp issued by the colony of Bechuanaland, now incorporated in the Union of South Africa showed cattle at a river. The view was used for two issues, the Silver Jubilee of King George V and the Coronation of King George VI.
2. The butter industry is honoured on a stamp of New Zealand issued in 1937.
3. A 1938 stamp of Somaliland shows a black-headed sheep.
4. Mayol Bridge is pictured on a 1935 stamp of Honduras.
5. A view of megalithic ruins appears on a Maltese stamp of 1928.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Role Of Religion In 'New Order' (Continued From Page 4)

Buddha, so were indeed Shree Krishna and Ramachandra! Was it because the founders of these great religions and the avatars should be born not in the priestly caste but in the warrior caste so as truly to preach and practise the non-violence or the love of the strong and the brave?

Cry Of 'Religion In Danger'

Institutions have a tendency to develop a rigidity of outlook but because religion has hitherto been vital to man, religious institutions have been the embodiment of orthodoxy and dogmatism on the one hand and a spirit of intolerance and exclusiveness on the other. In India, we have seen too frequently the cry of "religion in danger", by which no doubt is unconsciously meant the secular interests or ambitions of the particular sect or community because it is inconceivable that the religions of the Prophets can be protected or endangered by distribution of seats and posts. Intelligent and sane persons, sometimes of the same religion not only interminably wrangle and dispute nine points of theory but have killed one another for differences which seem trivial on a rational plane. Stranger still, people have had no hesitation in using the sword and fire to spread the gospel of God and salvation. Not without reason did Swift speak of those men "who have enough religion to hate one another" and bitingly satirise their religious intolerance:

"We are the God's chosen Few
"All others will be damn'd
"There's no place in Heaven for you
"We can't have Heaven cramm'd".

No doubt men's fiercest passions now take an economic or political turn in the West; but in India, theology still competes with politics as a cause of intolerance and the passions of creeds have become inextricably intertwined with the rivalries for power and gain, despite our fundamental religious toleration.

It is the institutional side of religion with its priesthood and rituals, schisms and prohibitions and superstitions that has been the central evil of religion as a creed and led to intellectual revolt and scepticism. The 'priest as ever,' as Gandhiji once finely put it on Buddha Jayanti many years ago, 'kills the prophet'. It is true that 'shastras' or scriptures which are accepted as divinely inspired have to be interpreted to the common man, that spiritual initiation needs 'gurus' or mentors, themselves pure and wise. But can such spiritual qualities be hereditary or institutional, can a moral order be a matter of caste privilege and monopoly or a function of religious trade-unionism and a hierarchy? When all the benefits of a professional or caste priesthood are considered and when it is acknowledged that not even false religions can be kept alive long merely by the artifices of priests, there is no doubt that such priesthood is largely responsible for the twin-evils of a spirit of corporate dominion and a spirit of dogmatism which account for the charges of hypocrisy, bigotry and tyranny levelled against religious creeds. Man needs no spiritual broker or middleman between him and his Maker.

"This cod is not as good as the piece I had last week, waiter."

"That's extraordinary, sir. It's off the same fish!"

Change Of Heart

The spirit of religion transcends its institutional forms. Has not the moral stature of man increased because of the great spiritual leaders whose vision and insight earned them the reverence of millions? Human nature is better, richer and fuller in its possibilities than in its achievements.

In India, as in other lands, there have been saints and mystics who have perceived the transitoriness of life and proclaimed the joys of perfection. No scientific analysis can touch them because they express the deep inward urge of their spirit, their profounder feelings about the futility and nobility of human life For, the greatest truths, said Goethe, are not spoken. The sayings and songs of Mirabai and Kabir, Ramdas and Shree Chaitanya constitute a spiritual heritage of India superior to colonial possessions and 'lebensraum' (living space). So emphatic have been the ethical religions on making religion a way of life rather than a mode of preaching and rituals, that after Mahavira, Jainism, for example, became a missionary religion radiating the gospel of "Ahimsa" and social welfare and Jain monks went far and wide, to the banks of the Indus and in the South, to spread the tenets of the Tirthankara and organise social work. The Great Maurya Emperor Chandragupta himself is said to have renounced his kingdom and joined Bhadrabahu's march to the South as his disciple. So in Asoka's time Buddhism became a missionary religion because Buddha like other great Prophets insisted on making asceticism a mode of altruism. Man can realise his spiritual nature best through service of other men. The Jaina teachers have therefore stressed several types of conceit which are inconsistent with spiritual humility. Even caste pride must be got rid of. For according to the teacher, even a 'Matanga' (Chandala), if he has the right faith, will be considered the God of gods. Have we not in our own day seen, whatever their attitude to conversion, the noble efforts of missionaries of Christianity and other religions to uplift the lowliest and the downtrodden, to succour those afflicted by famine or flood? Does not that express truly the spirit of religion? Even in the West, men who feel deeply the desire to diminish the sufferings of men and to abolish their social inequalities and who earnestly strive for the betterment of human destiny cannot help having a religious outlook, however much they might condemn organised churches and creeds. The best Communists in Soviet Russia, for instance, have been compared to Puritans, austere in their lives and with a zest and intensity like those of a religious sect. And even about Hitler himself it has been observed by a British writer wholly opposed to his doctrines and methods that "in an age of moral relaxation and hedonistic self-seeking", he stood out as an unabashed apostle of effort, duty, self-sacrifice, the idealistic subordination of the individual interests to the community, as the man who has shown that spirit dominates matter. While rationalism merely questions, creeds like Fascism and Communism satisfy the need of belief, of faith, of a heroic and objective ideal. Unless those countries and nations, which abhor Fascism or want to prevent a violent Communist upheaval can recapture this indomitable spirit, this moral discipline, this intense idealism and use them for constructive purposes and the economic emancipation and enlightenment and unity of men instead of for destruction and debasement, there cannot and will not be "a new order" in the world and the consequent disillusionment will be more bitter than the last. But where is this spiritual impulse to come from?

Towards 'New Order'

Thinkers have said that nothing can now save the world except a change of heart and some have even urged that anew saviour should come to earth to save mankind. Many a sect and theological school wait for the coming master, the birth or a new Messiah. As though mankind has not already had great prophets and saviours whom it idolises but whose message it has failed to translate adequately in their daily lives and doings. "Must then a Christ perish in every generation", poignantly asks a character in Bernard Shaw's Saint Joan, "for people who have no imagination?" What we need are not new saviours, fresh 'avatars'; the old ones are good enough provided we are prepared to practise their precepts. Sceptics, indeed, ask whether organised religion which has been reponsible for so much superstition, intolerance and persecution since the dawn of history has on the whole not done more harm than good to humanity. Fanatics, on the other hand, interested in adding to their flock and regarding men as potential converts, institute comparisons between various religions. These interrogations and comparisons challenge an answer. But what is to be our criterion? Is it the ideals of the founders as embodied in their lives and expressed in their teachings or is it to be the practice of their followers? The bigoted compares the sordid conduct of the worst followers of another religion with the loftiest utterances of his own prophet. The complacent conclusion inevitably follows that one's own religion is better than the rest. But the dilemma remains. A comparison of ideals is largely a theoretic exercise because the teachings of the prophets in their essence are not violently contradictory and partly because they bear little relation to their existing practice. On the other hand, an enquiry into the differences in practice by those who profess the various faiths is an impossible process. But if sceptics and fanatics alike have to be silenced into acquiescence, religious men should learn to appeal over the heads of organisations of religion to the teachings of the founder and seek to understand his message not through the philistine interpretations of the priests but his own native inspirations. Only so can religion be saved from itself and harnessed to the noble and creative purposes of man.

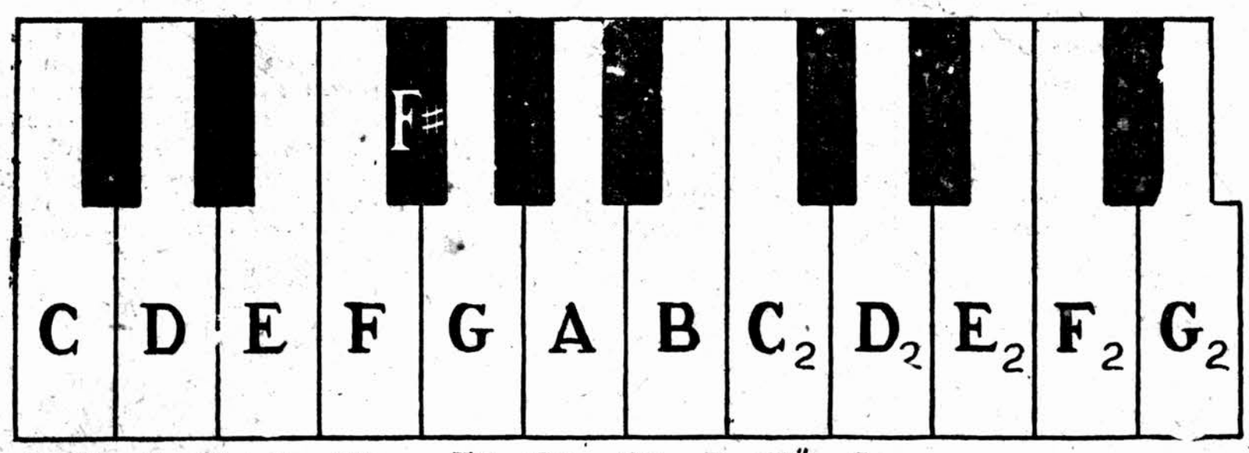
Bombay Branch: MHERWAN BUILDING,
Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road. Fort. BOMBAY

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

For Younger Readers

What's This Tune? YOU Can Play It



G--E--C--E--G--C2----E2--D2--C2--E--F#--G
G--G--E2--D2--C2--B----A--B--C2--C2--G--E--C
(Repeat)

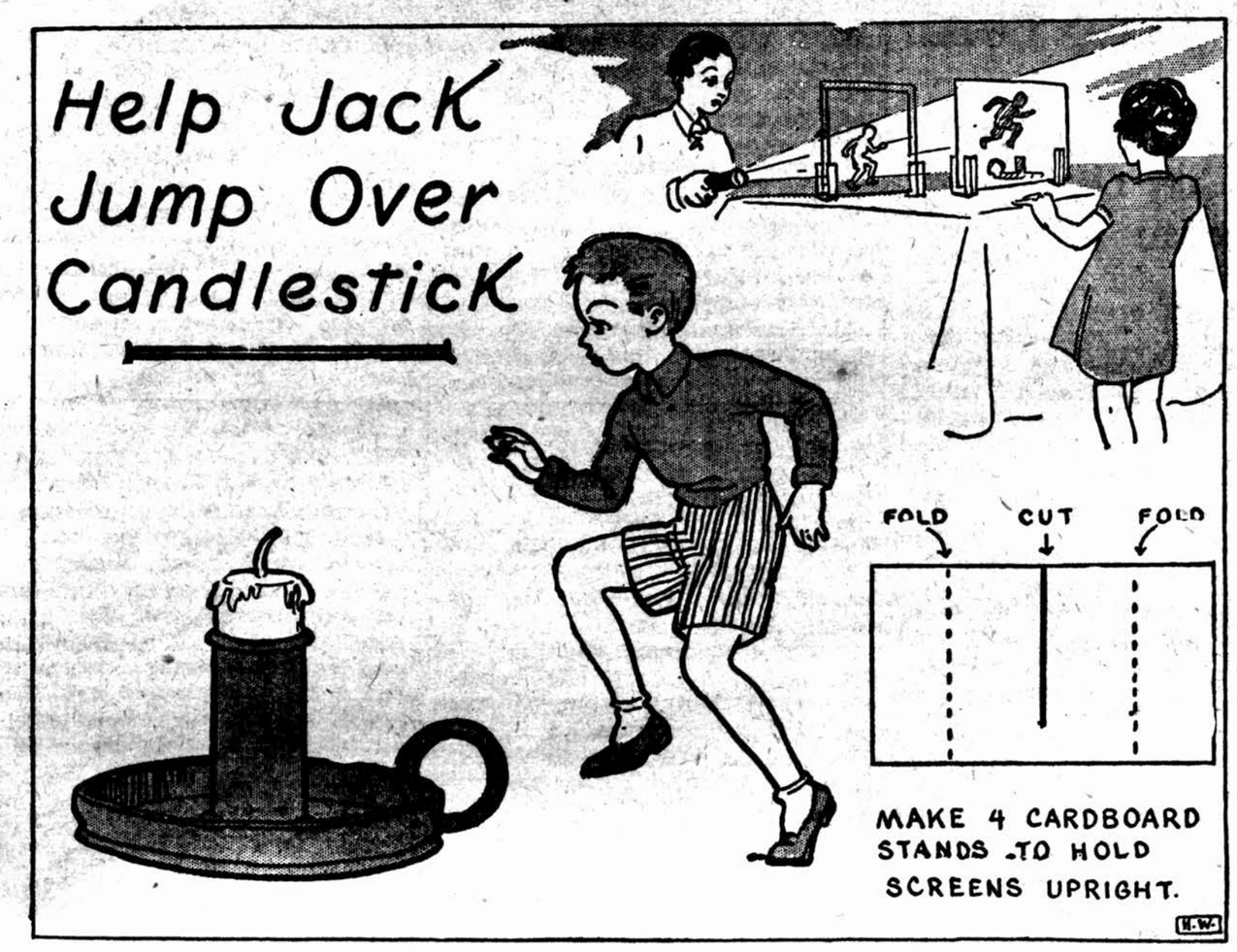
Then play:-

E2--E2--E2--F2--G2--G2----F2--E2--D2--E2--F2--F2
F2--E2--D2--C2--B----A--B--C2--E--F#--G
G--G--C2--C2--C2--B--A--A----A--D2--E2--F2--E2--D2--C2--C2
B--G--G--C2--D2--E2--F2--G2----E2--C2--E2--F2--D2--C2

HERE'S an easy way to learn to play the piano. On your piano find the keys that correspond to those identified by the letters shown on the drawing above. Then carefully play while you read the notes printed below the drawn keyboard. Or have someone read them to you while you play.

By following these instructions you will find yourself playing a popular, patriotic song. What is it?

Help Jack Jump Over Candlestick

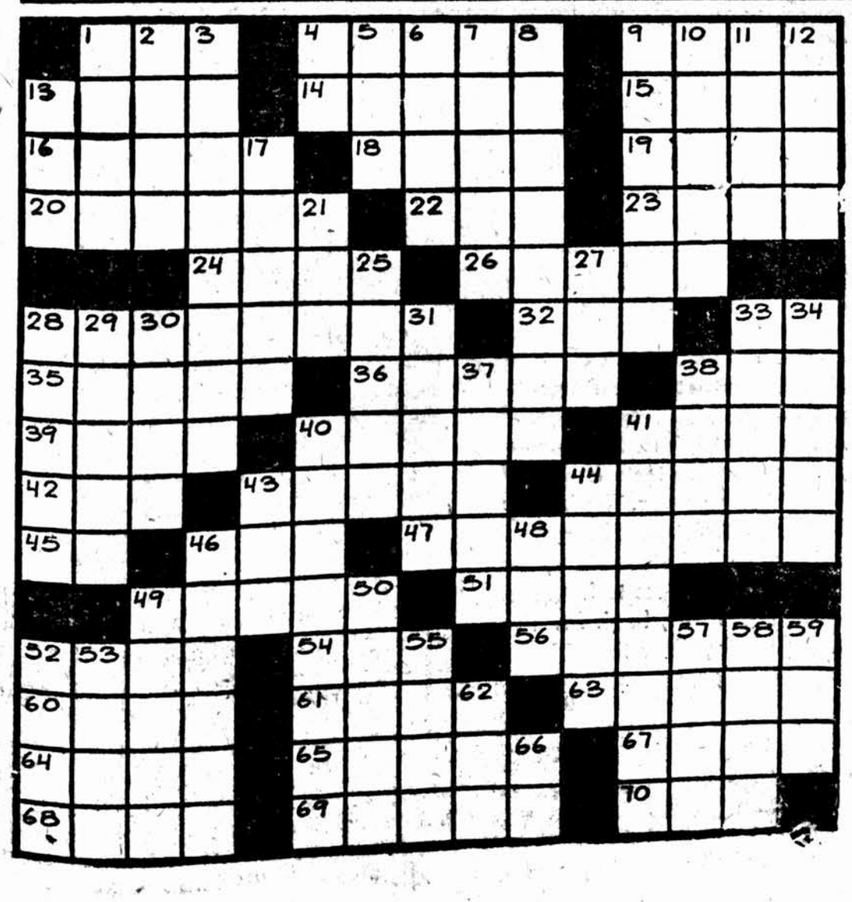


JACK be nimble; Jack be quick; Jack jump over the candlestick." In this shadow show you can actually see Jack make his celebrated leap without the use of wires of any kind.

First, cut out the candlestick and mount on a sheet of thin blank paper. Then cut out Jack and paste him on a piece of cellophane. It may be necessary to reinforce the cellophane with a frame of stiff paper. Cut four stands of cardboard as shown in the drawing. By inserting the bottom corners of the cellophane and paper screens in two of these stands, they can be set upright. Place the paper screen on the table before your audience, and place the cellophane screen a short disance behind it. Now illuminate the cellophane screen with a flashlight, so that the shadow of Jack appears on the paper screen standing before the candlestick. By lowering the flashlight and moving it in a circle, Jack can be made to jump completely over the candlestick and land safely on the other side.

The sketch in the upper right hand corner illustrates how to perform the trick.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Small boy
4—Pertaining to weight of atmosphere
9—Agricultural land
13—Cost of transportation
14—Who was the Muse of amatory poetry?
15—On the sheltered side
16—Egg-shaped figures
18—Declare
19—External covering
20—Tell
22—Make a mistake
23—Tardy
24—Engage in
26—Places where the skin is ruptured
28—What Revolutionary battle resulted in the capture of Burgoyne by the Americans?
32—Period of time
33—Greek letter
35—Cognizance
36—A color
38—Moccasin
39—Golfer's term
40—Half hours
41—Liquid in which objects are dipped
42—Piece out
43—Loses color
44—In an undertone
45—Concerning
46—Dressed pelt
47—Who wrote "The Jungle"?
49—Breathes with difficulty
51—Sense organs
52—Pertaining to grandparents
54—Once around a track
56—Benefactor
60—Tumor of the skin
61—Wicked
63—Flower
64—Otherwise
65—Indian pole
67—Reign
68—Prophet
69—Barter
70—Pig pen

VERTICAL

1—Bathe
2—Inland sea of Russia
3—What was the first State to ratify the Constitution?
4—Have existence
5—Constellation
6—Talk madly
7—Passages in the brain
8—Wears away
9—Prominent Democrat
10—Otherwise called
11—Rip
12—Pertaining to Media
13—On behalf of
17—Declare
21—The self
25—Urged on
27—Hastened
28—Less dangerous
29—Roused from sleep
30—Unusual
31—In what city in southern France did Van Gogh do his later painting?
33—Italian singer
34—Ethereal fluid
37—Feminine name
38—Long sword
40—Who compiled the famous "Familiar Quotations"?
41—Supports
43—Gayety
44—Fragment
46—Hesitate
48—Short sleep
49—Analyze grammatically
50—Taste
52—Inspires with reverence
53—Valley
55—Fiber from the century plant
57—Defeat utterly
58—Simply
59—American humorist
62—Guided
66—Myself

WOMEN IN THE WAR

(Continued From Page 4)

teaching illiterates have been opened. In South-Eastern Shansi province, 199 such schools are functioning. In the Border Region of Shensi province and in Hongkong there are women's universities training functionaries for public organisation.

Scores of women's publications are issued in China, including "Women's Voice. Women on the Front."

Yoga Is Miracle Of The Supersensuous

(Continued From Page 6)

vity to its devotee Health according to Yoga is not merely freedom from disease, but is the harmonious functioning of the human organism securing for it the best organic vigour and longevity. Yoga tries to accomplish this bv establishing physiological balance and freeing the organism from all mental disturbances.

Dr. Carrel's experiments have proved that if excretion and nutrition are taken care of, the health and longevity of living cells can successfullv be ensured. Now human body is merely a systematized aggregate of living cells vitally co-operating; and Yoga teaches excellent exercises such as Uddiyana, Nauli, Gajakarani, Agnisara, Dhauti, Basti, etc., which preserve and promote the health of the digestive and excretory systems. Further, the most important systems in the human organism are the nervous and the endocrine. Now, both these systems can be successfully taken care of by means of Pranayama and Asanas. Nay, Yogic science has developed such physical practices as are capable of rendering every system of the human body healthy. Further, Yogic preventive therapy is capable of freeing humanity from most of the disorders to which human body is liable. Again, mental happiness saves a student of Yoga from many a physical disorder which medical psychologists attribute to mal-adjustment of the individual with his environment. So, if the physical and mental code of Yogic health culture is followed faithfully, it is unfailingly capable of giving perfect health and longevity. These statements, I have made on the strength of my own personal experience, experimental and clinical.

LENINGRAD

(Continued from Page 3)

On the eve of the Revolution of 1917, Leningrad's population was 2,500,000 persons; during the hard years of intervention and civil war the population dropped by 1920 to only 722,000 persons, but after 1922 the population began steadily to increase and now numbers 3,191,304 persons, according to figures obtained from the Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission of the U. S. S. R.

A New City Rising

The central part of Leningrad, long covered with splendid and monumental architectural masterpieces, is being maintained and improved. It was in this central part of the city that the army of former aristocrats, nobles, courtiers, Czarist government officials and other well-to-do people lived in the old days. The masses of the working people lived on the outskirts and fringes of the heart of the city. At present the greatest amount of new construction is being done in the southwest section of the city along a wide, paved street called International Prospect. Large, monumental public buildings, workers apartments, cinemas and clubs, etc., are rising for miles on each side of this broad thoroughfare. When finished, this street will vie for beauty, charm and stateliness with the celebrated Nevski Prospect, with the needle-like golden spire of the Admiralty building dominating its source, in the heart of the city.

At the turn of the present year, Leningrad had already in operation 103 technical schools, 25 theatres and 42 cinemas, 125 clubs, 511 libraries and 37 museums, 60 institutions of higher learning, 412,000 pupils in the 487 elementary and secondary schools, etc.

Social And Cultural Amenities

Huge sums are being appropriated for further social and cultural enrichments of the city, it was learned at the Leningrad Soviet headquarters. For example, on social-cultural measures (clubs, parks, theatres and cinemas, libraries, etc.), the sum of 729,000,000 roubles has been appropriated for 1940, and for education the assignment is 326,000,000 roubles, or 30.8 per cent. of the entire city budget. This appears to be in striking contrast to the old St. Petersburg and Petrograd, where the overwhelming majority of money was spent in constructing palaces, mansions, and playgrounds for the upper classes.

Peter the Great's half-sister, Princess Mary, once predicted to her intimate friends that "St. Petersburg will not endure after our time." This royal prediction proved to be poor prophecy, for St. Petersburg did exist and flourish and is now one of the world's largest and loveliest cities and is, after Moscow, the largest city in Soviet Russia, the farthest north large city in the world and a city whose white nights yet bewitch and enchant.

Growth Of Drama In War-Torn China

Art Becomes Extremely Helpful Ally Of Chinese Revolutionary Movement

One of the movements in China that has shown remarkable growth is the modern Chinese drama. A decade ago it was confined in the precincts of colleges and universities. To-day the modern drama, which at present is taking a definitely anti-Japanese stand, is generally considered an ally of the Chinese revolutionary movement. Aided by current political events, it has penetrated deep into the interior, arousing the national consciousness of the masses, says "China at War."

The history of the modern drama parallels the rise of the Chinese Republic. The dramatic movement received impetus from the Chinese renaissance in 1919, which year signalized the starting point of anti-Japanism. Realizing the importance of the drama as a political tool, many scholars, including Dr. Hu Shih, present Chinese Ambassador to Washington, D.C., advocated its popularization by introducing modern western plays. Dramatic plays were performed in educational institutions for scholastic as well as propaganda purposes.

By May 30, 1925, the modern drama movement had developed considerably. The quality of the acting was greatly improved and there were many dramatic societies. Darma was included in almost every large educational institution as an extra-curricular activity.

In metropolitan areas, several dramatic colleges were inaugurated. It was during this period that Tien Han, a talented young play-wright, produced "The Death of Ku Cheng-hung." Kuo Mo-jo, now a departmental director in the Political Affairs Board, wrote his "Three Women Rebels." Hsiung Shih-I translated "Lady Precious Stream," and also published a play called "A Patriotic Heart."

After 1925, the modern drama gained great popularity. In previous years the audience of a dramatic performance was very small, but now more people go to theaters and audiences are large. The Mukden Incident in 1931 aroused the Chinese intelligentsia to create patriotic plays, and served as a strong impetus to the dramatic movement. Incensed by the general anti-Japanese movement, the labourers became interested in the development of the movement. Plays were produced specially for the workers. For instance, Mr. Shih Yi's "Night Scene in a Factory" depicted the uprising of factory workers against Japanese oppression.

NEW DEMAND FOR PLAYS.

The new demand for plays resulted in the increase in the number of playwrights. More plays were produced, some of which are still popular to-day, such as Hung Shen's "Smuggled," Yu Ching's "Our Homeland," and Yang Hansheng's "Yesternight." These plays were shown both in the cities and the country. Following the Shanghai war of 1932, the nation's playwrights became united in their efforts. They advocated a "dramatics for national defense" policy by promoting the movement among the peasants.

To-day, the modern Chinese drama has become so popular that dramatic societies are to be found everywhere in Free China. The number engaged in dramatic work has increased a thousand times since the beginning of the movement some 28 years ago. Players and playwrights are struggling toward one common goal, national resistance and reconstruction.

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The Common Spiritual Basis Of International Order

(Continued From Page 24)

and unimportant. This movement is gathering strength. Is it too much to hope that not a single town in India will be without its common platform?

When His Highness declared the Hall of Fame (Kirti Mandir) open in 1936, he said "it should be dedicated as a meeting place for men of all religions and creeds where we may gather in amity and unity of purpose to seek truth and apply it as best we may to the service of humanity." We are living in an age when religion has become a by-word for discord and strife and exploitation. Instead of bringing peace and harmony, solace and comfort, religion today is responsible for much unhappiness and intolerance. Sacred character and high principle forgotten, religion has been a weapon in the struggle for political and economic supremacy."

Toleration

In another place His Highness has stated that toleration in religion and religious beliefs is not enough. It is only a negative attitude. "What we need is religious co-operation, for toleration without understanding is a blind alley whereas of co-operation understanding is born." He goes on to say "it is not the search for a new religion that I urge you to turn your thoughts and activities but to a reassessment of human values and the discovery of an impetus and inspiration to unselfish and moral living, to energy and zeal. If religion is to be an incentive and an inspiration we need redefinition and restatement. Can we not recall and reincarnate the old ideal of the Empire of Righteousness and Truth? Cannot we recapture the spirit of the four Ashrams and the Nishkama Karma (action without personal greed or even desire) and apply it to the Industrial Age? We sorely need the spirit in our search for religious and ethical truth for truth is truth wherever we find it. Let us seek truth wherever it may be found in Athens or Jerusalem, in Benares or Mecca, in literature, language and thought of all centuries."

"All religions are the common wealth and common property of mankind. Freely and frankly we should seek inspiration from all of them."

What was once achieved in India and recently in Baroda, and what remains to be achieved furnishes an example to the rest of the world of the action to be taken and of things to avoid if we want an international world order.

There are many ways in which active religious co-operation can be carried out. It is not my purpose to enumerate them here nor to suggest a full programme. We may have a common platform for all religions wherever men of different faith are to be found. We may exchange benefits of institutions and funds from one faith to another. For instance, Hindus may award scholarships to Muslim students and vice versa to study and understand their respective religions. Such help may with great benefit be extended to secular education. Our communal universities and schools (if they must exist) may evolve a scheme for exchange of teachers and even pupils. We gave in the existence of so many Christian colleges in India where difference of religion are not accentuated, a fine example of Christian charity and help without benefit of counting converted heads. I discovered that active measures for interfaith co-operation have been adopted in America by private associations, the objects of one of which has been so well expressed in the following words "To promote justice, amity and understanding and co-operation among Jews, Catholics, and Protestants in the United States and to analyse, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious business social and political relations with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideas of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships." With a little alteration this can state the objects we have in view. Of course the problem in America and Europe is much simpler as all the three Faiths have some common bonds. Yet these have excited passions and hatred. We meet today in the shadow of death and destruction in perhaps the most crucial period in the history of the world. They do not threaten small geographical units or small communities. The whole world is threatened with disaster, but to everything towards which all human nas striven over long centuries. Yet, over the radio, in the newspapers and from platform and pulpit, I see only this partial appeal being made to the world. Such a call does not touch the emotional and intellectual chords of the followers of other religions and of all the Eastern populations in general. If the lessons of the World Fellowship of Faiths were learnt by those whose business it is to explain this war in all its implications, the world would have heard a different but universal clarion call. While this conflict is not entirely clear cut as to absolute right on one side and absolute wrong on the other, there is no doubt whatever that the victory of the enemy spells the total extinction of everything that all the religions of the world have taught us to value in life. It is therefore a conflict between the right view and the wrong view, between the greatest freedom of the individual consistent with the safety of all and enslavement of the many to the few. All religions have placed the individual and his spiritual welfare above the State. Placing him in intellectual and emotional slavery to the few is the negation of all religions

[illegible] thus a struggle between the possibilities of a well ordered balanced life on the one hand and death, destruction and domination on the other. Its consequences cannot but be universal and call for an imaginative rally to the men of different faiths and creeds, believing as they all do and are taught to believe in the fundamental unity and brotherhood of men, to join in the defence not only of particular interests but of their ancient and common heritage of individual freedom. Such a call has still to be heard. Humanity has more to gain from a victory of Great Britain than from the victories of fresh sets of barbarians, no matter where they come from.

Therefore, to those of us who believe in the infinite wisdom and justice of God, the following words from the Geeta have a heartening and reassuring meaning: "Whenever there is decay of righteousness, O Bharata and there is exhaltation of unrighteousness then I myself come forth; for the protection of the good, for the destruction of evil doers, for the sake of firmly establishing righteousness I am born from age to age."

May your deliberations lead to a better understanding among men of different religions, caste, creed and colour

(A speech to the members of the World Congress of Faiths held at Bedford College, London, under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband on Monday July 8, 1940. The Congress was inaugurated by the Marquis of Zetland.)

Tension

(Continued From Page 8)

recklessly, followed by a soft, deadly quiet

"Listen, dear . . . the wind has gone . . . Can you hear something in the distance? . . . Bells?" . . .

The bells . . . . She attached a sinister meaning to the peal of Church bells. For it was a signal of an air raid, a premonition of the grave thing to come. The word had changed.

"Its only the broken wind, dear . . . . you imagine sounds . . . . Its nothing". he soothed.

But she was afraid, womanlike. Could it be some distress signal, some ship adrift . . . Or Hell let loose? . . . God, she felt something terrible was going to happen. She could feel it inside, gnawing slowly. She was due soon and thoughts winged queer associations.

"Darling, can't you hear. Now there, listen! . . . . They don't toll for the dead now, do they?" she asked anxiously, trembling with fear. Yes, she told herself as she chilled her teeth, they're tolling for the dying, tolling for us, you and me. . . . .

"You and me," she shrieked hysterically and her parched throat contracted with pain.

There was a rigid tension in her nerves, taut with fear.

The soft huge darkness in the sky, the painful moan of the wind, the roar of the sucking waters and the grim black-out in her home—these were growing in her body like a fatal cancer. Really was she delirious, imagining the tolling of bells? Was she? . . . . No, No. . . . He was wooden. He had grown indifferent to the shades of sounds ever since the last war when a German caterpillar nicely reaped one of his full, strong limbs. The crackling sound of bones had crushed his sense of hearing. They called it 'shell-shock'.

'There . . . They are ringing now . . .You must hear". she insisted.

She watched him, impatient for a definite answer. She refused to notice the painful uneasiness on his face. Between them there grew an unrelieved struggle of pain and fear.

Desperately, she shouted, wildly throwing her arms into the air

"I can't stand it, I tell you. It was the siren a few days ago. Now it's these infernal bells. . . I just can't stand this empty black home, without children and you there sitting like a wooden god. Do something, you big . . big . . ."

The voice ceased suddenly, spent in the vibrant tension. She did not move now but stared vacantly at the striped window and beyond at the lawn messed up to make a gas-proof hole. A feeling of loose sickness and terror came over her. She sunk her head into tears. The man sat at the radio, hilhoutted against the red glow of the hearth, frigid, hand on chin, as if thinking. But he was utterly dazed and atrophied into a sullen unthinking. She hated him now sitting there, dumb with inertia

Unable to bear the stony indifference of the man, she got up and went to the bedroom and broke down into tears. The man smoked nervously, marks of fatigue flickering on his pale face.

. . And then they came, the German bombers. It happened so suddenly. The sky was one dark agony, twisted and tortured by flying mud and stone and girders. Maniacal cries rent the air and chorused with the nasty elements in their sadistic frenzy. A thick film of rain and splinter covered the earth.

The cottage of the Bulls quaked pathetic for a while and then the roof came whirling with a wild energy and crashed into fragments. A beam thudded deep into the ground, pinning the man as he wobbled, stark mad, shouting to her . . . God. The broken walls buried his limb while thick coils of yellow train floated in a curry of red blood. His face was neatly bashed in, a screaming design of torn flesh and bone, staring in its gruesome immobility. The woman lay fainted in a bath of brick and mortar. She had miraculously escaped. Her face showed signs of a painful ordeal.

. . . And so far the first time in the history of mankind, War and Death were brought to the doorstep of the Englishman's castle. And the Blitzkrieg had come and gone . .

A few months later, a child was born. It was a cruel moment for the mother. The world outside her had seemed to lose its consciousness. Everything swooned with happiness. It was still and soft. There was no sharpness in the air, no nervousness, no petrified fear. The mother felt a confused feeling of joy and pain when she saw the child kicking in its primitive desire to live. She smiled sadly, thinking of her Dan and Argemone in Canada.

She had spent her blood on this new-born child and was now weak and pale. Tenderly she took the child to her bosom and kissed it crying, 'My child, my own'. Then she covered it with a warm blanket. And life ebbed away from her as she lay there listening to the voice of ever-triumphant life ringing in the distant air melting into the bells of yesterday.

I told this tale to a friend of mine, an agnostic in art. Refusing to believe in the validity of my story, he interpreted it thus:

"Don't kid me," he said. "The man in your story, the one-legged brute stands for Post-War England, and the pregnant wife for the England in Transition and the child is the England of To-morrow. So what."

(THE END.)

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Patriotic Tune: The Star Spangled Banner

■	L	A	D	■	B	A	R	I	C	■	F	A	R	M
F	A	R	E	■	E	R	A	T	O	■	A	L	E	E
O	V	A	L	S	■	A	V	E	R	■	R	I	N	D
R	E	L	A	T	E	■	E	R	R	■	L	A	T	E
■	■	■	W	A	G	E	■	S	O	R	E	S	■	■
S	A	R	A	T	O	G	A	■	D	A	Y	■	P	I
A	W	A	R	E	■	G	R	E	E	N	■	P	A	C
F	O	R	E	■	B	E	L	L	S	■	B	A	T	H
E	K	E	■	F	A	D	E	S	■	S	O	T	T	O
R	E	■	F	U	R	■	S	I	N	C	L	A	I	R
■	■	P	A	N	T	S	■	E	A	R	S	■	■	■
A	V	A	L	■	L	A	P	■	P	A	T	R	O	N
W	A	R	T	■	E	V	I	L	■	P	E	O	N	Y
E	L	S	E	■	T	O	T	E	M	■	R	U	L	E
S	E	E	R	■	T	R	A	D	E	■	S	T	Y	■

Crossword Puzzle

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

AFTER a final row with his wife, a browbeaten husband took his bowler hat from the peg in the hall and said: "I'm going."

Three years later he returned, and his wife demanded: "Where on earth have you been?"

"Out," he replied, and hung his hat on the same peg.

* * * *

FULL of zeal, the amateur dramatic company was doing its best—but that wasn't very good. The audience got colder and colder.

At last the heroine, fat, forty, and not so fair, advanced to the footlights.

"Oh, why was I born?" she exclaimed.

"It can't be helped now," came a retort from the gallery; "get on with the play!"

* * * *

THE teacher was talking about the dolphin and its habits.

"And, children", she said, impressively, "just think! A single dolphin will have two thousand baby dolphins!"

"Goodness!" exclaimed the little girl at the foot of the class; "and how many do the married ones have?"

* * * *

"YOU shouldn't feed tramps, dear, they'll only come back again," said Mr. Mean.

"Well, it's nice to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking," replied his wife.

* * * *

"IT'S a marvellous hair grower, sir," declared the barber. "Only last week a customer of mine in the fruit business upset a little on some lemons and next day he sold every one in mistake for coconuts."

* * * *

"YES, Mrs. Jones, it's true my husband has left his job in the bank He thought it was his duty to enlist. Anyway, he's burnt his bridges."

"Oh, well, I shouldn't worry about that. They'll provide him with a uniform."

* * * *

THEY had been quarrelling because he had arrived home late again.

"Well, anyway," he snapped angrily, "I'm a man of my word. I call a spade a spade.

"Maybe, George," his wife retorted, "but you don't call a club a club—you call it working late."

"FOR Rs. 2 I will foretell your future."

"Are you a genuine fortune teller?"

"I am"

"Then you ought to know that I haven't got Rs. 2."

* * * *

MRS. BROWN: "Here is a letter from mother. She says that she is feeling seedy."

Mr. Brown: "Huh! I suppose that means she is going to plant herself on us."

* * * *

"NOW boys," said the teacher, "can any of you tell me how iron was first discovered?"

Little Adolphus put up his hand "Yes, ma'am" he replied.

"Good," said teacher, encouragingly, "Stand up and tell the class,"

"I understood my father to say they smelt it, ma'am." replied Adolphus.

* * * *

"YES," said the boastful young man, "My family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"I suppose," remarked his friend, "you'll be telling us that your ancestors were in the ark with Noah"

"Certainly not," said the other. "My people had a boat of their own."

"I SAY, old man, why on earth are you washing your spoon in your fingerbowl?"

"D'you think I want to get egg all over my pocket?"

* * * *

THINGS were not going well and the business man was worried. He looked it and sounded it.

"Golly," he groaned, "I'd give £1,000 a week for a man to do my worrying for me."

"And where would you get £1,000 a week?" demanded his partner.

"That's the first thing he'd have to worry about!" replied the worried one.

* * * *

"AM I late for my dinner?" asked the cannibal prince.

"Yes, everybody's eaten," replied the cannibal king.

* * * *

WITH the incriminating letter burning his hand, the enraged husband hurtled into his erring wife's boudoir.

"Woman!" he hissed, flashing his bloodshot eyes. "I know everything!"

"Liar!" she sneered. "What was the date of the battle of Marengo?"

THE modern young miss was listening to a lecture from granny. At last she could stand it no longer. "It's all very well for you to criticize my new dress and say it's too short, but tell me, didn't you ever set your cap at a man"

"Not my knee-cap, anyway!" retorted granny.

* * * *

THE busy business man hobbled into the chiropodist's. After examining him the chiropodist announced that his arches were completely broken down.

"Tell me," asked the chiropodist, "do you do much walking"

"Hardly any" said the business man. "For the greater part of the day all I do is sit at my desk."

"If that's the case," recommended the chiropodist, "I can advise only one thing. Get yourself a lighter secretary!"

* * * *

THROUGH the heat and dust of the country road tramped the band of recruits, their brows wet and their tongues dry.

As they passed a cosy little pub, one soldier turned to his mate and said, wearily:—"Now you know the difference between hiking and route-marching. When you route-march, you pass'em!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Who made all those scratches on your face?"

"A cat."

"And that awful bump?"

"She threw a plate at me!"

Solicitor: "We'll brief Bloward, K. C. His speeches always carry conviction."

"Conviction! Blimey! That's no good to me guv'nor. I want to get orf."

"Look here, my girl. I may have to put up with that boy of yours staying until the early hours, but I'm not standing for him drinking the milk before he goes!"

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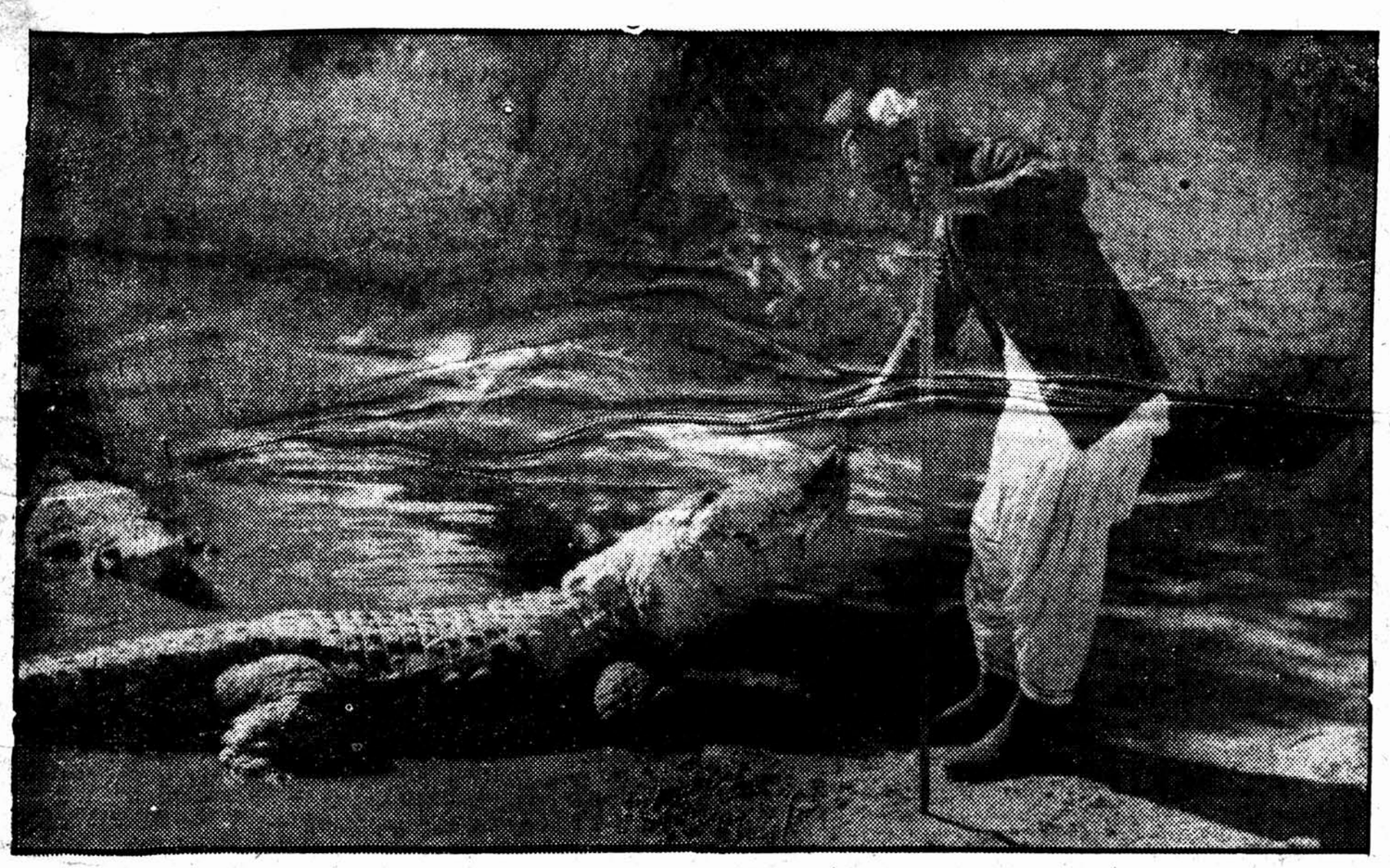
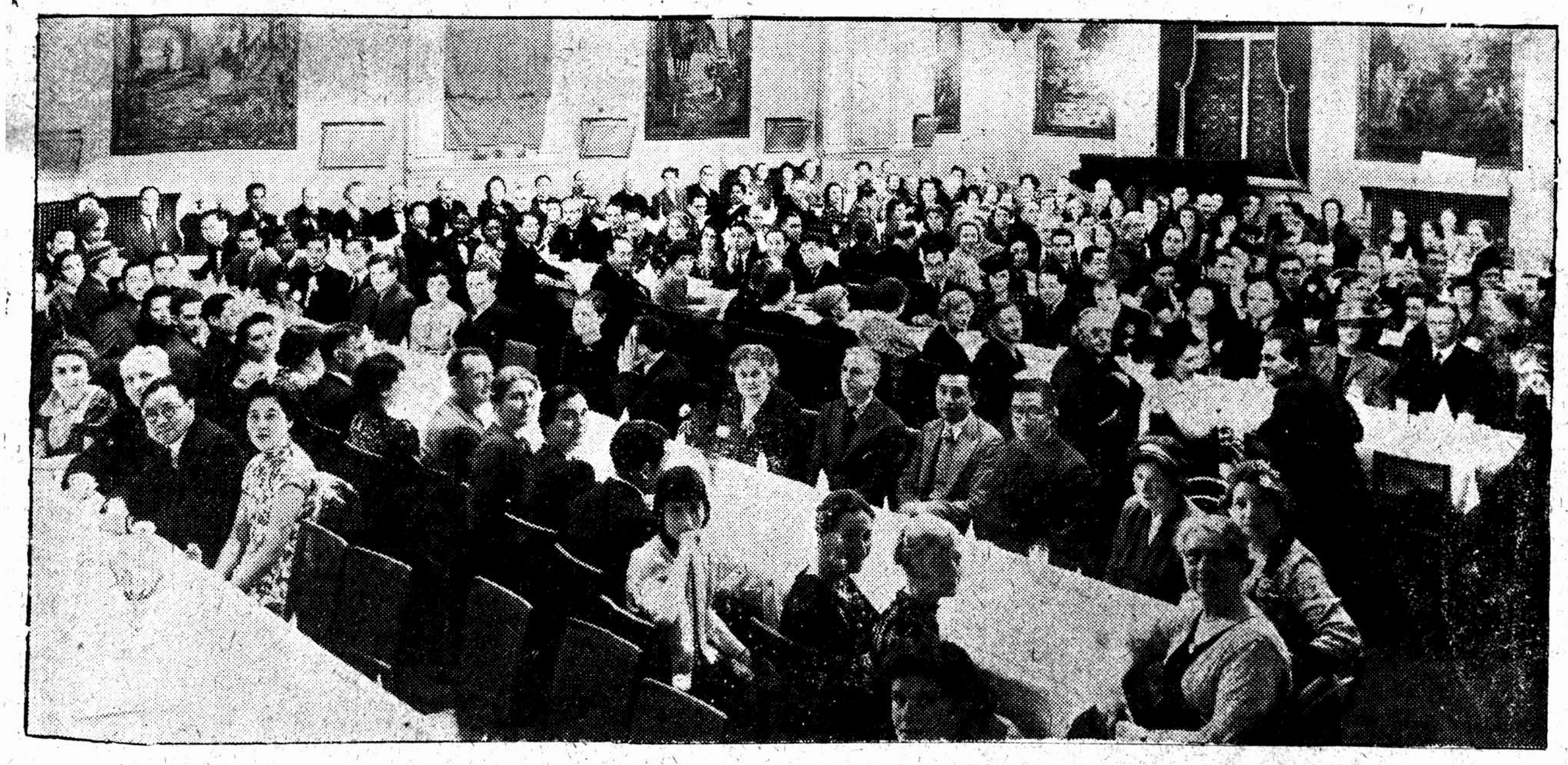
(LEFT) British soldiers who are recuperating from their injuries at a British Hospital help the nurses with the "Dig for Victory" campaign. (RIGHT) Congress Satyagrahi volunteers cleaning Khervada village, near Bandra, by sweeping the lanes.



Crocodiles in the sacred pool at Mangho-Pir, near Karachi, being fed by hand.

(Photo by Ali Gohar).



A "Bowl of Rice" Dinner was held in London on 10th July on the occasion of China's entry for the fourth year in a war against Japanese aggression. The dinner was organised by the China Campaign Committee of London to raise funds to purchase medical supplies for China. Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, was the chief guest. Photo shows on the high table (in the background) from left to right:—4. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon; 5 Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., 7 Mr. Maisky, Russian Ambassador in London; 8 Mr. Victor Gollancz; 9 Mrs. Maisky; 10 H. E. the Chinese Ambassador; 11 Lord Listowell, 12 The Dean of Canterbury and 14 Lord Strobolgi.

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